

SECOND HAND PIANOS

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CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,
67 Congress Street.

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SPECIAL SALE OF SHEET MUSIC,
10 Sheets for 25 Cents.

RELIABLE COFFEE, 16 S. K. AMES' STORES, TRUSTWORTHY TEA.

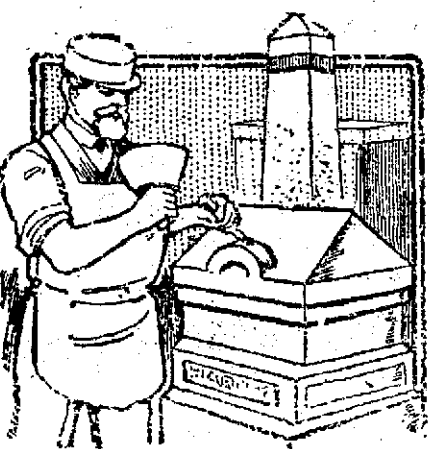
Our Goods The Sort That Suit!

Our Prices The Sort That Save!

COFFEE.	TEA.
Our Famous Blend Coffee.....20c lb	A Choice High Grade Oolong.....35c lb
A Fine Mocha and Java Coffee.....25c lb	Best Garden Formosa, rich and
Our Special Mocha and Java,	fragrant.....45c lb
richest roasted.....29c lb	
BUTTER.	EGGS.
Best Vermont Creamery Butter.....28c lb	Best Strictly New Laid
A Good Sweet Butter.....24c lb	Eggs.....30c dozen
	Good Fresh Eggs.....23c dozen

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,
35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

OTHER STORES:
Boston Fitchburg Everett Gloucester Westfield
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THE MARKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monumental work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

RUBBER DOOR MATS
FULL SIZE, \$1.00 EACH.

A. P. Wendell & Co.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

BASKETS. LANTERNS.
BARREL HEADERS.
APPLE PARERS AND MEAT CHOPPERS.
KEROSENE OIL.

Rider & Cotton,
85 MARKET STREET.

SPEAKERSHIP.

Who Will Be Successor To Henderson?

Uncertainty Injects New Interest Into Congressional Elections.

Some Of The Prominent Possibilities For The Position.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—The recent dramatic declination of Speaker Henderson, of Iowa, to accept renomination as a candidate for congress has injected into the approaching congressional elections a new issue and a new interest. To republicans, to the country at large, the elections in the several districts assume an importance only second to that possessed by election for the



Rep. D'Armond.

presidency itself. On the results rests the determination of the question of the speakership of the next house. The speaker of the house of representatives has always been an important figure in national legislation, but in recent years his importance has grown to greatly increased dimensions. He is a figure only second in power to the president himself, and in some respects his power is greater. At this time, when there is divergence on vital issues in republican ranks, the elections are awaited to learn not merely the answer whether republicans or democrats shall dominate the house, but, in event of the success of the republicans, how the country regards the issues now before it for consideration. With republicans in the majority and the selection and office in the country. One of these, Representative James



Rep. J. E. Burton.

Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, who, as a republican, represents the 25th district of New York, was mentioned some two years ago, at the time of the resignation of Speaker Reed, as

the most likely successor to the latter. In fact, Mr. Sherman was strongly in the running against David B. Henderson at that time, and was understood to have withdrawn only in



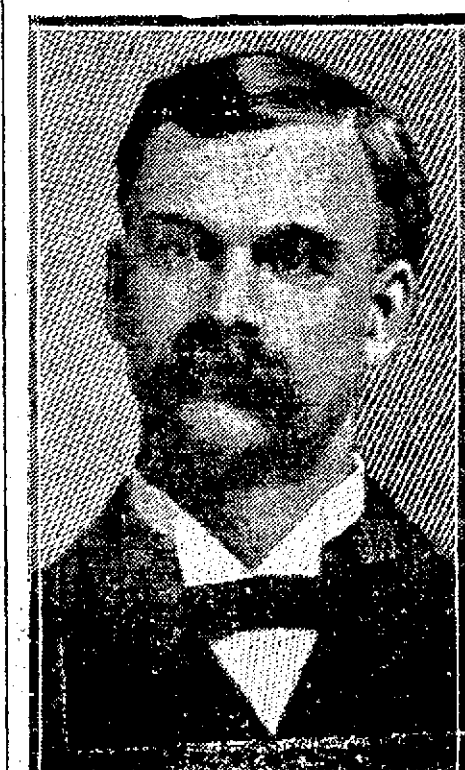
Rep. J. S. Williams.

deference to the wishes of Senator Platt, of New York. For a time he was regarded as a sure thing for the office, and it was generally believed that he was the personal choice of President McKinley. Mr. McKinley nominated him for general appraiser at New York, which, though practically a life office, he declined at the instigation. It was said, of his own constituents, who desired that he retain his seat in congress.

In his speakership race against Henderson, Sherman had but one formidable opponent, Sereno Payne of Auburn, N. Y., then chairman of the ways and means committee. When he retired from the speakership contest, Sherman was believed to have secured 93 votes out of the 92 necessary to secure the caucus nomination.

He has been six times elected to congress and defeated once.

Congressman "Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, will doubtless be the strongest Middlewest candidate for speaker. In



Rep. Littlefield.

No., 1889, he did come forward as republican candidate for the office. He has been a member of many houses of a speaker becoming their first work the answer to be given at the polls will in all probability prove a determining factor in the choice they will make.

It here becomes interesting to glance at the leading members of the house who already present themselves to the minds of republican politicians as candidates for what is practically the second most important committee, including that on rules, and is an acknowledged authority on postal matters.

Lawyer, farmer and banker, he entered the forty-third congress after much distinction in his own state as a politician, having been state's attorney of Illinois from 1861 to 1869. His home is at Danville, but he was born at Guilford, N. C., in 1836. He was a close friend of President Harrison. He has always had a certain popularity in Washington.

A man of plain manners and appearance, his Washington house is often of social gaiety, but personally he has the reputation of being a man bent

on business first and pleasure afterwards.

James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, another leading republican representative for speakership, was first elected to the 54th Congress in 1884. During his first term in the house he received an unprecedented honor for a representative of his standing, in being appointed by Speaker Reed a member of the committee of appropriations. He continued a member of that committee during his second congressional term. Born at Boonville in 1850, he is regarded as a self-made man, having begun life in a tannery and worked his way into law and politics.

Like Mr. Cannon, he is a strong Middlewest possibility for the speakership, and in the event of the former being made speaker, Mr. Hemenway would probably be taken care of by being given the chairmanship of the appropriation committee.

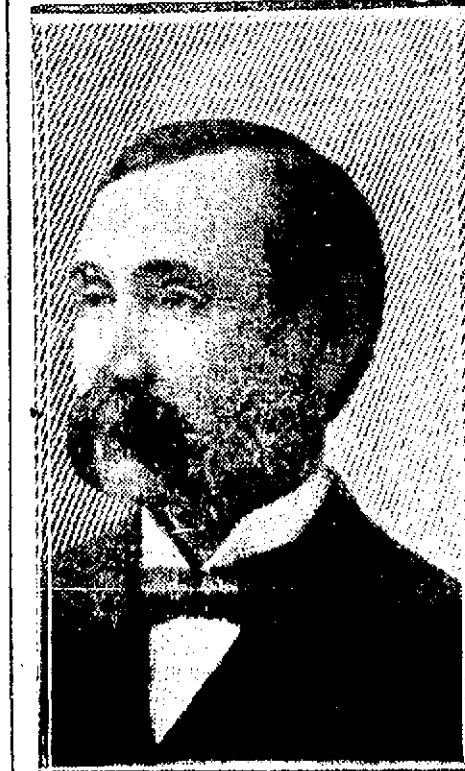
One of the most prominent republican representatives on the floor of the house, and a possible candidate for the speakership, is Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland, Maine. He came to congress as the successor of Nelson Dingley. His speeches in



Speaker Henderson.

congress have won for him comparisons to Blaine and Reed. He had previously served in the Maine legislature and has been attorney-general of the state. At one time he was mentioned as candidate for the United States senate against Eugene Hale. Last summer Mr. Littlefield was spoken of as a possible future speaker, and it was rumored that he would have the support of President Roosevelt, whose recent selection of the famous Maine congressman to father the anti-trust law seemed to back up that view. Congressman Littlefield is one of the tallest men in the house, spare and lean of figure, and with an immense capacity for work.

The son of a York county Baptist minister, he began his political career as a Maine assemblyman in 1885, being chosen as the speaker of the legislature. He was a delegate at large to the National republican convention in 1899. While a loyal republican, Mr. Littlefield openly opposed



Rep. Hebenway.

President McKinley's charge on the Porto Rico tariff issue. He voted also for Cuban reciprocity, and has declared himself as absolutely against the exercise of autocratic powers by

the speaker. He was one of the signers of the minority report on the exclusion of Representative Roberts, of Utah, in 1900, saying that while he disapproved of polygamy he saw



Rep. Cushman.

great danger in congress establishing precedents such as those involved in the disqualification of the Mormon representative.

He is said to be even more radical than Roosevelt; is equally frank in his opinions and always ready for a fight. He is fond of horses and the drama, and one of his aphorisms is that "Congress must regulate the trusts."

Frank W. Cushman takes rank among republican congressmen who may possibly succeed to the speakership. By birth an Iowa man, he passed many years in Washington, the state from which he entered the 56th congress, hailing from Tacoma, as successor to the famous James Hamilton Lewis. He is about 37 years old, was formerly a Wyoming cowboy, and taught school and studied law in winter evenings. His tall, lank figure caused him to be called the "Abe Lincoln" of Washington streets. He has been against free silver and was always a sound money advocate. In



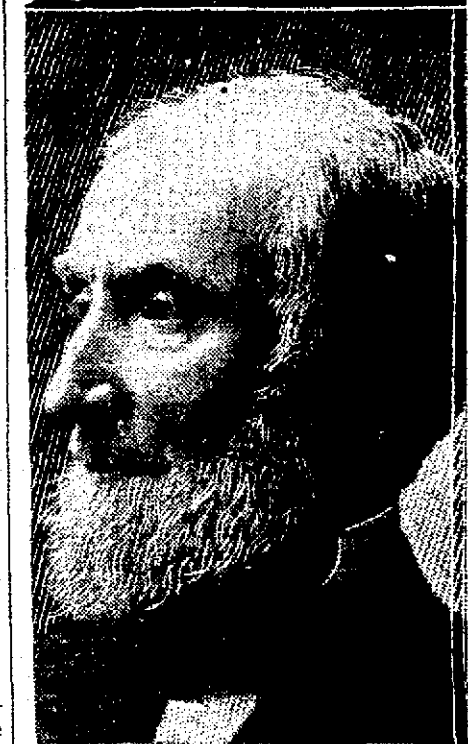
Rep. Underwood.

congress he attracted notice during debates on the deals between the state department and Canada concerning the Pyramid Harbor concessions in 1899. He has objected to the extreme powers put into the speaker's hands, and once put the question in the house: "Is the speaker a mortal like the rest of us?"

Among democratic possibilities for the speakership is Representative John Shary Williams of the fifth Mississippi district. Last April he fiercely denounced General "Jake" Smith for his conduct of the Philippine campaign, and later endorsed Representative Sibley's attack on the same office. In April, 1900, he made a notable speech against President McKinley's policy, as outlined in the house by General Grosvener, on the question of free trade for Porto Rico. In the same month he also vigorously opposed Hawaiian annexation on the ground of its creating a new race problem, and opposed the appointment of a resident commissioner in the islands, claiming that territory is entitled to a delegate in congress. Mr. Williams is admittedly one of the best debaters on the democratic side of the house. Aged about

forty-eight, he is a native of Memphis, Tenn., was educated at the Military Institute of Frankfort, Ky., the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., the University of Virginia, and finally at that of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was a classmate of the present kaiser. He began the practice of law in 1877, and is the owner of a large cotton plantation. In 1893 he was elected to congress for the first time. In 1895 he favored free coinage and tariff reduction, and caused international bimetalism a "farce." An anti-expansionist, in 1898 he said to congress, during a Philippine debate: "Who will haul down the American flag in the islands? Balderdash! I say that the American people will haul it down." In March, 1902, he was appointed a member of the National democratic campaign committee.

Oscar W. Underwood of the Ninth Alabama district is a possibility for the speakership should the next house be democratic. Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1862 he was educated at the University of Virginia and went to Birmingham, Ala., in 1884. He was chairman of the democratic committee



Rep. F. G. Cannon.

of the ninth district of Alabama in 1892, being sent to congress two years later. In politics he has favored Cuban reciprocity, and was opposed to the increase of the army in February, 1901. In December of that year he succeeded Bailey of Texas as a member of the committee on rules. In January, 1901, he denounced the Olmsted resolution for an inquiry into negro disfranchisement in the South.

David A. De Armond, of the 12th Missouri district, is a prominent democratic congressman who may be in the race for speaker. Born in Blair County, Pa., in 1844, he removed to Missouri and there has been state senator, circuit judge and supreme court commissioner. He was elected to the 52nd congress in 1891 over W. B. Lewis, republican. He believes in a tariff for revenue only and in the principles of reciprocity. He favors pensions for worthy ex-soldiers. He has advocated free coinage of gold and silver at the old ratio; a lower tariff with ultimate free trade; and an income tax. In Dec. 1898 he attacked the autocratic methods of Speaker Reed. He is a small, lean man of frigid aspect but warm convictions. T. D.

METHODIST CHURCH.

"The young people are specially invited to the revival service this evening. If Mr. Jones can be present he will give the address. The service will be very helpful and interesting to all.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH TO EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT SQUAMSCOTT

N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

ONE NIGHT!
Friday, Oct. 24th.

THE MOST TALKED ABOUT
PLAY OF THE AGE.

THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST

BY WM. B. GRAY.
PRESENTED BY A CAST OF DIS-
TINGUISHED PLAYERS.

SEE
The Great Snow Storm Scene,
The Thrilling Rescue by
The Life-Saving Boat,
The St. Paul Church scene.

SPECIAL SCENIC, ELECTRIC
AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Special Engagement!
Saturday, Oct. 25th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING

FREDERICK PHINNEY

United States Band

DIRECT FROM MECHANIC
EXPOSITION, BOSTON.

The Only Opportunity to Hear
This Magnificent Organization.

All the Famous Solo Artists, including
Zimmerman, Shivers, Baker, Pap-
perelli, Fisher, etc.

The programme will include two fa-
mous compositions, namely: The
Woodruff Lullaby, and the
Spectacular Production, From Battle-
field to Fireville.

Prices 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Matinee at 3. Evening at 8.30.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES
Children 25c | Adults 50c and 75c

Point on latest Music Hall Box Office,
Thursday night at 8, Oct. 24th.

Week of Oct. 27.

25th YEAR

Bennett-Moulton COMPANY.

REPERTOIRE:

Monday.....Darkest Night
Tuesday.....Ontario of Society
Wednesday.....The Devil's Web
Thursday.....Shipwrecked
Friday.....The Pay Train
Saturday.....The Wheel of Fortune

MATINEES,
Wednesday.....By the King's Command
Saturday.....Fog's Ferry

LEROY & LOVANTO'S MOVIE-LITY COMEDY BAN ACT.

PRICES..... 10c, 20c and 30c
Matinee..... 10c and 20c

Point on latest Music Hall Box Office,
Friday morning, Oct. 24th.

SPECIAL LADIES' TICKET
Good Monday Evening.

This ticket had 15c extra can be ex-
changed for a first class reserved seat,
for Ladies only, if presented at the Box
Office before 10 a. m. Monday, Oct. 25th.

Limited to 300 tickets.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON

BLACKSMITH

AND
EXPERT HORSESHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A
SPECIALTY

NO. 118 MARKET ST

STORMED THE JAIL

Georgia Mob Lynches An
Offending Negro.

Killed His Body With Bull Is
After Hanging Him.

The State Troops Sent From Atlanta
Arrived Too Late.

Tallahassee, Ga., Oct. 23.—Ben
Brown, a negro, charged with having
attempted to assault Mrs. Henry
Dees, a white woman, at her home,
three miles from this place this morn-
ing, was taken from the county jail
tonight by a mob of 300 men and
lynched.

The mob carried the negro to the
scene of his crime and then hanged
him to the trestle work of a bridge.
Troops had been ordered from At-
lanta, but they did not arrive until an
hour and a half after the negro had
been asked for, the mob stormed the
jail and after securing the negro
hanged him and killed his body with
bullets.

SIXTY YEARS MARRIED.

Capt. And Mrs. Nathan Adams Durgin
Have An Informal Celebration.

On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Nath-
an Adams Durgin of Greenland cele-
brated the sixtieth anniversary of
their marriage at their home in that
town. The celebration was of an in-
formal character.

Nathan Adams Durgin was born in
Newington, on April 18, 1818, being a
son of David and Martha Durgin.
When he was about five years old
his parents removed to Greenland,
where he followed farming until 1858, when
he went to Chelsea, Mass., where he
was employed as a watchman during
the building of the marine hospital.
He next went to East Boston, where
he was employed as a teamster for
fourteen years. From there he went
to Byfield, Mass., and was superin-
tendent of the Moses Coleman farm
for four years, leaving to go to Green-
land and take charge of the poor farm
there.

He next went to Quincy, Mass.,
where he was superintendent of the
poor farm for four years and super-
intendent of streets for a like period.
In 1880 he removed to Attleboro and
engaged in the teaming business. In
1890 he and Mrs. Durgin returned to
Greenland to pass the remainder of
their days. Capt. Durgin acquired his
military title from the fact that he
commanded a company during the
old state militia days.

On October 23, 1842, Capt. Durgin
married Miss Martha Critcherson,
daughter of Reuben, and a thankful
Critcherson of Greenland, the cere-
mony being performed by Rev. Mat-
thew Newhall, the pastor of the
Methodist church. Horace E. R. Dur-
gin of Attleboro, Mass., is their son.

PRIZES FOR FLORAL DISPLAYS.

General Superintendent Daniel W.
Saulborn of the Boston and Maine
railroad has announced the list of
station agents who have been award-
ed the prizes for flower displays at
stations on the system during the
past season. The examining commit-
tee consisted of Frank H. Dodge and
Henry W. Clark of Melrose.

There was considerable rivalry
among the various agents to secure
the first prize of \$50, and as a con-
sequence there was a larger floral dis-
play along the system this season,
nearly every station having some
ground reserved for flowers. It is
stated that the Boston & Maine sys-
tem has the best floral display at its
stations and along its lines, far ahead
of any other road in the country, and
the officials are highly pleased at the
result in awarding prizes.

There was \$2350 paid in cash prizes,
divided among 263 stations. Each
agent was allowed \$10 for the pur-
chase of flowers and bulbs, and this
alone cost the railroad nearly \$2000
beside the cash prizes. In numerous
cases the railroad has established
greenhouses at various points along
the different divisions, and next year
will go into it more extensively than
this year.

Walham, on the Central Massachu-
setts, was awarded the first prize of
\$50. The second prize was awarded to
Arlington, \$40.

In the fifth class is Byfield, \$15.
Sixth class, Newburyport, South
Salem, \$10 each.

Seventh class, Rowley, \$36.

PATENTS PRODUCE TRUSTS.

The steel trust is not alone depen-
dent upon its great combination of
capital to maintain its supremacy.
It has ore fields and its patents,
and the patents held by Mr. Carnegie
did more to build up his great indus-
try and enable him to defy competi-
tion than any other influence.

Thomas Jefferson, that patron saint
of the democratic party, was the
father of the patent office as he was
the original expansionist of this
country. Mr. Jefferson believed in en-
couraging invention by giving the in-
ventor a monopoly in the right to the
use and profit for a term of years. He
secured a recognition of patents in the
constitution and he not only secured
the adoption of the first patent law,
but as secretary of state he was the
first to issue patents under the law. The
patent laws of this country have been
recognized the world over as the
mother of invention, and at the same
time they produced the first great
trusts in this country by giving a
monopoly in the use of valuable in-
ventions for a term of years, enabling
them to charge extravagant prices.
The patent granted to Elias Howe, Jr.,
in 1846, for the eye in the point of the
needle, made the sewing machine a
practical success, and it has been es-
timated that the four-motion feed
patent earned \$32,000,000 for its own-
ers. It was issued in 1850 for a term
of fourteen years, and twice extended
for terms of seven years, making
twenty-eight years in all. It has
created a monopoly in the manufac-
ture of sewing machines, and earned
many millions for the inventors, who
were poor men.

The Bell telephone patent is said to
have earned more for its owners than
did the sewing machine patents and
the telephone monopoly is still in exis-
tence, one of the greatest trusts in the
world so far as extortion goes. The
Bessemer and other patents did more
to create the first big steel trust than
any other power because they revolu-
tionized the iron and steel industry.
The patents on new inventions in agri-
cultural implements and machinery
created a giant industry with millions
of capital, the power of combination
and the power to fix prices.
There are many extensive indus-
tries which are entirely the creation
of patents. The manufacture of oleo-
margarine and glucose and wood pulp
and high explosives like dynamite,
the electrical industries, the manufac-
ture of rubber goods, of phonographs,
of photography and typewriters,
of bicycles and motor cars, as well
as of sewing machines, are the crea-
tion of patents secured by poor inven-
tors as a reward for their genius.
These include some of the trusts that
are most objectionable to the people
and they are in no way affected by the
tariff, for the patents are registered
not alone in this country but all over
the civilized world where patents are
recognized and civilization calls for
such improvement and development
of machinery.

Thomas Jefferson was worthy to be
recognized as the patron saint of any
political party, but the democratic
party has given little recognition to
his genius except in adopting catch
phrases from his speeches and writ-
ings. As the father of our patent sys-
tem Jefferson gave the impetus to in-
vention which in the first century of
this government has revolutionized
the industries of the world. In doing
this the patent laws have also created
and insist on the repeal of our patent
great trusts, but who will step forward
and stopping the machinery of the
world or checking inventive
genius because these laws and this
system have incidentally produced
trusts?

MCCALLA TO RELIEVE MILLER.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Rear Admiral
Merrill Miller, at present commander
of the Mare Island navy yard, is to
be relieved at the end of his shore
duty, sometime this winter, by Capt.
B. H. McCalla.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters
for the City of Portsmouth hereby
gives notice that they will be in ses-
sion at the Common Council chamber
at City Hall in said city, on the follow-
ing dates, viz: October 30, 31, Nov. 1,
14th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 27th and
28th at the following hours, from 9
a. m. to 12 m., from 2 to 5, and from 7
to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making
up and correcting the Checklist of
the several wards in said city, to be
used at the municipal election to be
held November 4th, 1902.

The said board will also be in ses-
sion at the same place on election
day, November 4th, 1902, from 8 a.
m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for
the purpose of granting certificates to
those local voters whose names are
omitted from the list.

Voters must bear in mind that it is
their personal duty to see that their
names are on the lists by presenting
themselves at some meeting of this
board.

LORENZO T. BURNHAM,
Chairman.
HERBERT D. HOW, Clerk.

Out of door work was suspended at
Freeman's point Thursday.

MUNSEY'S MOVE.

He Purchases Stock Of The
Boston Journal.

The Paper To Be Developed In
All Departments.

Stephen O'Meara Will Continue In The
New Owner's Service.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Frank A. Munsey
of New York has bought of Stephen
O'Meara and his associates all the
stock of the Journal Newspaper com-
pany, which owns and publishes the
Boston Morning, Evening and Sunday
Journal. Mr. Munsey will develop the
property extensively in all departments
and directionally. The new Journal
building, which is almost ready for
occupancy, will add materially to that
end.

Mr. O'Meara's relations to the
Journal will remain unchanged ex-
cept in respect to ownership.

TO LEAVE SHANGHAI.

England, France and Germany Will
Withdraw Troops.

Paris, Oct. 23.—From authoritative
sources the correspondent of the Asso-
ciated Press has learned that France,
Great Britain and Germany have con-
cluded an agreement providing for
the military evacuation of Shanghai
by their forces. The negotiations have
also brought about an extension of
the open door policy which was urged
by Secretary Hay. The agreement af-
fects not only Shanghai, but the en-
tire Yang Tse Kiang valley which the
powers are seeking to develop for
commercial purposes. The date of the
evacuation is still open, but a lead-
ing official of the foreign office ex-
pressed the belief that it will surely
be accomplished by January 11. About
1,200 troops will participate in the
evacuation, each power having fur-
nished about an equal number of
troops since the Chinese crisis be-
came acute. France initiated the ne-
gotiations. The first stage resulted
in an agreement on two points, the
first favorable to the evacuation, the
second that in case any power intend-
ed to resume the military occupancy
of Shanghai the other powers were
equally entitled to resume. Germany
then proposed that China be asked for
assurances of equality of treatment
of the powers. China gave these as-
surances and the officials there say
this branch of the agreement amounts
to an extension of the open door pol-
icy in the Yang Tse Kiang region.
Although the nature of the commer-
cial equality is not specified, the
agreement is that the military and
other rights of the powers shall be on
an equal footing. The United States
is not a direct party to the negotia-
tions, but has been fully advised of
the intentions of the three powers.
At one stage of the negotiations Sec-
retary Hay advised Foreign Minister
Delcasse, through Ambassador Por-
ter, that the United States was in full
sympathy with the plan and hoped for
an early agreement on the subject.
The officials here say that the United
States shares in the benefits of the
agreement as to equality of treatment.
The date of the evacuation of
Shanghai is expected to be settled in
a few days.

AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

Congressman Russell Dies At His
Home In Connecticut.

Danielson, Conn., Oct. 23.—After a
sickness lasting several months Con-
gressman Charles Addison Russell
died at his residence here this morn-
ing a few minutes before ten o'clock.
Colonel Russell had represented the
third congressional district in con-
gress since 1888 and was nominated
a few weeks ago for a ninth term.
His age was fifty.

While in Washington last spring
Congressman Russell was attacked
with grip and the complications of
diseases which followed that sickness
resulted in his death.

ONWARD SILVER GOES FAST.

Reduces His Own Two Mile Record
Over A Second.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23.—At the
Memphis Trotting association park
this afternoon, Onward Silver went
against his own two mile record of
4:29 and amid much enthusiasm
covered the distance in 4:24.

THE HEN AND HER CARE.

The World Has Moved and Taken
The Hen Along With It.

A few years ago we used to think a
hen in the top of the barn was good
enough for the hen. Never thought of
watering them. They could pick up a
living around the barn door. But we
were surprised enough in those days if
we found an egg. Ten chances to one
it was cracked open from "stem to
gudgum" by the frost if we did hap-
pen to find one. Now we know this
was simply the worst way imaginable
to treat the hen. The world has
moved and taken the hen along with it.

Feed In Eggs All Winter.

From present indications there will
be profit in eggs all winter. It stands
in hand to save all the young pullets
out of last spring's hatch and push
them ahead as fast as possible. It is
the pullet that lays during the cold
weather that pays best. The best treat
has been one thing not down on the
programme. It has given the farmer
very much better prices for his eggs
than for several years past. No argu-
ment here for the trust, but a big one
for the old farm hen. Sell off all the
roosters, except what you intend to
winter now. It is a waste of food ma-
terial to keep a lot of roosters just for
the sake of hearing them crow. The
pullets need the room they occupy.

In the Way of Diet.

The question is sometimes asked
whether or not oyster shells are essen-
tial to the production of eggs. Any-
body who has watched his hens very
much knows how almost wild they are
to get to the bag of shells, especially if
they have been deprived of them for a
time. The hen knows about as well as
any of us what she needs in the way
of diet.

Is milk any better for her than wa-
ter? Eggs are largely albumen. Milk
contains albumen; water does not. Put
the two together for yourself.

Best Box and Nests.

No nest box ever patented could woe
from the biddies more eggs than an
old soap box. They seem to feel as
much at home there as anywhere.

The smallest mite is big enough to
make a hen uncomfortable, and she
will not do her best if not comfortable.
Our duty is plain.—Cor. Farm Journal.

FERTILIZER TESTS.

Surprising Effect of South Carolina
Rock and Slag.

There is no doubt that results re-
ported from fertilizer experiments with
phosphoric acid at the Maryland ex-
periment station, as shown by the total
products of the crops for five years, are
at variance with the principles com-
monly taught and practice generally
followed in the matter of fertilization.
The average total results are reported
as showing that insoluble phosphoric
acid—that is, phosphates which have
not been treated or dissolved in sul-
phuric acid (oil of vitriol)—has more
pounds of crop, both straw and market-
able grain, than the phosphoric acid in
the soluble and reverted forms—that is,
in phosphates which have been dis-
solved in sulphuric acid. Not only has
the yield produced by the insoluble
phosphoric acid been greater than that
produced by the soluble phosphoric
acid, but the cost has been only about
one-half. In brief it is concluded, judg-
ing from results obtained, that—
Crops are able to use the insoluble
phosphoric of South Carolina rock.
Insoluble phosphate gives a greater total
yield than any of the other insoluble
phosphates. The yield of corn (grain)
was not quite as much with slag phos-
phate as with bonemeal, yet the yield
of wheat and grass was greater. All
fields were produced at less cost with
slag phosphates than with bonemeal.
Bonemeal was the best form of in-
soluble phosphate for corn, but its ac-
cumulative and supposed lasting ef-
fects did not show on the wheat and
grass.

Bonemeal has also had an advantage
over the other phosphates in furnish-
ing organic matter in the soil in order
to procure the best results with the in-
soluble phosphates.

Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera is quite prevalent in
Ohio and Indiana and seems to be do-
ing the most damage in those states.
In other states of the corn belt some
loss is reported. Quite a num-
ber of sick hogs are appearing at the
stockyards in Chicago, Kansas City,
Omaha and St. Joseph. This is a sad
matter now because of the high
price of hogs and the strong demand
for them as feeders to follow cattle.
Every effort should be made to pre-
vent loss, says Orange Judd Farmer,
and tells how this may be done. Avoid
feeding excessive quantities of new
corn, provide pure water, clean up the
hog lots and houses and disinfect them
and give plenty of salt and ashes. In a
word, keep the animals thrifty and re-
duce the loss to a minimum.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-
lets. All druggists refund the money
if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's sig-
nature is on each box, 25c.

The Doughnut.

I am the doughnut, and my might is felt
Both far and near, for all with jaw
agape
Appreciate the graces of my shape,
Whose curves and lines into a poem melt
That holds and Yankee-fies the Slav and
Celt.
Who from my magic thrall would not
escape,
But linger long and sweetly how and
scraps
Among the hosts who've always feasted
knelt.
And always will, beside my shine that's
made
Of fancy's finest eighteen carat gold.
Perchance the fat that when autumn's
bright and bland,
I leap and trumpet over hill and glade,
"I am the doughnut, and I firmly hold
New England in the hollow of my
head."
—New York Times.

HOG FATTENING.

Signs of Eight or Nine Months Fat-
ness in the Autumn.

March, April and May are the months
during which the majority of market
hogs are fattened throughout the
northwest. Weather conditions make
this necessary. To be sure, some
stockmen have pigs coming at nearly
all seasons of the year, but the prevail-
ing custom is as has been stated.
As economical feeding demands the
finishing of a hog at from eight to ten
months of age the fall months are the
ones in which most of the hogs are fat-
tened. This again seems to be a wise
provision. Since corn is the main crop
used in fattening hogs the arrange-
ment of crops seems perfectly natural
and well adapted to the growth of the
pig.

Damaged Small Grains Utilized.

During the present season there is so
much cheap grain in the country that
one can hardly afford to feed all corn
even if it were allowable to do so. A
large quantity of barley can be ob-
tained at 35 to 40 cents a bushel.
Wheat which has been damaged in the
sheck or that which is not well filled
can be obtained for 55 to 60 cents per
bushel. Either one is practically equiva-
lent to corn, provided the grain is not
musty or damaged, except in color.

If a combination of good corn and
some of the cheaper grades of wheat
and barley could be made, very good
results would be obtained and at con-
siderable less cost than if all corn were
used. A ration composed of two parts
of corn, one part barley and one part
wheat would be very good for fatten-
ing during the fall months. In case
such feeds were given it would be ad-
visable to give the corn at morning and
night and to give the grain feed, wheat
and barley mixed, at the noon hour,
unless the corn is shelled, when the
grains should all be mixed.

Not Necessary to Grind Grain.

It is not necessary to grind the grain
feed for hogs. If old corn is used and
the grain is very dry, soaking for six
or eight hours previous to feeding will
be advantageous. Then if the hogs are
supplied with plenty of good cold wa-
ter or slop from the house or dairy
they will need very little other atten-
tion. It is assumed that the grain has
not been damaged by heat in the bin
and is not musty. If musty or bin
burned, great care must be taken in
feeding, as it is likely to cause more
damage than can be recovered through
using it.—Minnesota Cor. Orange Judd
Farmer.

LIMA BEAN INDUSTRY.

California the Commercial Center.
The Crop Yields Handsome Profit.

Ventura county, in southern Cal-
ifornia, and the counties adjacent there-
to constitute the chief lima bean grow-
ing region of the United States.
The acreage is much smaller than in
former years, due to extremely low
prices prevailing prior to 1900, to three
seasons of drought resulting in crop
failure except on irrigated lands and
to the growing of sugar beets on large
areas formerly devoted to beans.
The lima, which is a pole bean in
other sections of the United States, is
grown without poles or other support in
the California "bean belt." The vines
pile themselves along the rows and
bloom and pod profusely unless
checked by drought. The beans ripen
during September. Those grown fur-
thest from the sea ripen first and cure
more quickly when cut than those
grown nearer the coast.

The crop is harvested by means of
sicks with knives attached to the run-
ners and drawn by horses or by the
more modern wheel cutters. In from
two to four weeks after cutting the
beans, having cured, are thrashed ei-
ther by steam thrashing outfits which
move from field to field or by the
method known as "tramping," which
separates the beans by means of horses
and carts or other vehicles driven over
the vines previously piled on prepared
earthen floors, the straw being con-
stantly turned and moved with pitch-
forks. The latter method, while slower
than the former, is said to be not more
expensive if the weather is dry.

The average cost of production is in
the neighborhood of \$2.25 per cental.
When properly cultivated from 1,200 to
1,500 pounds can be produced per acre
on good land in favorable seasons; in
the best localities as high as 2,000
pounds per acre have been grown. The
prices realized by the growers fluctuate
considerably. The crops of last and the
present season will probably average
\$4 per cental, yielding handsome
profits.

Apple Pomace For Cows.

Fifteen pounds of pomace per cow
have been fed daily with entire sat-
isfaction in Vermont experiments. Apple
pomace needs no special care in em-
ballaging. If leveled from time to time
as put into the silo and left to itself
uncovered and unweighed, it does
well.

News and Notes.

Granting that the bulk of the apple
crop will be liberal in the aggregate,
only here and there does the quality
compare favorably with the bumper
crop of 1899, says Orange Judd Farmer.

Trucking sections in Michigan, Indi-
ana and Illinois have established new
pickle plants. Cucumbers yield from
200 to 300 bushels an acre, returning a
profit of \$100 to \$125, remarks Ameri-
can Agriculturist.

Up to the present time our production
of both cane and beet sugar amounts to
only about one-fifth of the amount we
consume.

The discovery of a new saccharine
plant known to the natives of Para-
guay as "sugar bush" and "sweet herb"
is reported. A German scientist is ex-
perimenting in its culture.
One of the biggest cigar leaf crops
ever secured seems to be the general
estimate for this season.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

A Sure Sign of Kidney
Trouble. Dr. Kennedy's
Favorite Remedy will
cure you.

Pain in the back is a never failing sign
of kidney disease; another sure sign is
the condition of the urine; if you have a
pain in the back then look to the condition
of your urine. Take a glass tumbler and
fill it with urine; after it has stood 24
hours, if it has a sediment, if it is milky or
cloudy, pale or discolored, stringy orropy,
your kidneys and bladder are in a danger-
ous condition and need immediate atten-
tion, or the consequences may prove fatal.
P. C. Wilcox of 330 New Britain ave.,
Hartford, Conn., says:

"I had a frightful pain in my back,
the result of kidney trouble. My
physician seemed powerless to relieve
me. I determined to try Dr. David
Kennedy's Favorite Remedy; it
helped me wonderfully, and in a short
time cured me completely."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
is the one medicine that really cures all
diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and
blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic
constipation. It is wonderful how it
makes that pain in the back disappear,
how it relieves the desire to urinate often,
especially at night, and drives away that
scalding pain in passing water and makes
you well and strong.

It is for sale by all druggists in the
New England States and the regular
\$1.00 size bottles less than a cent a dose.
Sample bottles enough for trial, free by mail.
Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Waukegan, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Home Jolly radical cure
Cataract, Hay Fever and Cold in Head. No.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard.—7:55, 8:30,
8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m.;
1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:45
p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.;
12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30,
10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth.—4:10, 8:30,
8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15,
1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00

POVERTY IS A CURSE

IT MEANS WANT, COLD, HUNGER, VICE, SHAME AND CRIME.

Yet There Are Pious People Who Prate About Its Blessings and Try to Justify Its Existence From the Words of the Saviour.

History repeats itself. Just as in the past, no evil has been attacked but that "some so-called brow would bless it and approve it with a text," so now the most serious question with us is the question of poverty, and the apology which pious men make for not removing the cause of this evil is couched in the words of Jesus, "Ye have the poor always with you." Jesus might have said: "Slaves ye have always with you." He might have said: "Emperors ye have always with you." He might have said: "Lepers ye have always with you." The people to whom he spoke never knew a civilization without these. He stated what was a fact, that when he was gone there would still be opportunity to help the poor. To distort this statement into meaning that never in all the centuries could men hope to solve the problem of poverty—this interpretation is either puerile or malicious—although it is continually made by men who think well of themselves both for wisdom and piety.

Not only do men resign themselves to the inevitableness of poverty, but they even try to persuade themselves that poverty is a blessing. They never think it is a blessing to themselves, but they talk softly about the blessings of other people's poverty. General Booth of the Salvation Army recently preached a sermon in which he gave seven reasons for considering poverty a blessing. The Salvation Army claims to have fed Christmas day in New York city 25,000 people. Monstrous! Seven reasons for the blessedness of eating your Christmas dinner at a charity trough with 25,000 other paupers! The blessings of poverty! You might as well talk of the gentleness of a Dakota blizzard. It would be as appropriate to speak of a balmy St. Louis cyclone. Cannot the preachers give us a sermon on the hopefulness of despair or on the pleasurable pain? I have heard it said of these preachers that they think in their hearts. They seem to me to think in their stomachs. Poverty means want, cold, hunger, shame, hate, vice, crime; it means bodily sickness and moral degradation.

Poverty is a curse and I know of no work so deeply religious and so truly in accord with the spirit of the Nazarene as the work of using the political tools that are within our reach in this republic to put an end to the wrongs which breed poverty in the sight of plenty and cause the slums of human misery to mock the triumphs of civilization.

Let us not blaspheme the memory of that Lover of Men by quoting his words against those who point the way to a higher civilization in which poverty as we know it will not be. Let us rather address ourselves to this splendid task as the only way in which we in our time have opportunity to continue his work in the world.

In the garret of a tenement house which stands in the shadow of five churches there lived a family with seven children. During the intense heat of last July the youngest, a nursing baby, fell sick. In a single day it wilted like a flower. Night brought no relief. All night long the ugly brick walls gave forth heat like great human ovens. The mother carried the little sufferer down in the street in the hope of finding a breath of air. She went to a market place near by and, sitting on the curbstone, rocked the babe in her arms, watching its twitching hands and pleading face. The old cathedral clock tolled away the hours. At last the clatter of hoofs and rumble of wheels announced the rising tide of humanity. But that day brought no light to the mother's heart, for in the gray dawn of that morning she saw the light of her life go out, and on her arms she felt the helplessness of death. You may read in the health reports that the baby died of some disease with a Latin name. It died of starvation.

The father works from 6 in the morning until 7 at night. On Saturday he works until 12 at night. On Sunday he works until noon. For all this he receives \$7 a week. A more sober, honest, industrious, willing man never lived. And the mother? Ah, the struggle she has had to make \$7 satisfy the claims of the landlord and the rocer, and pay for shoes and clothes and school books! The truth is, she had not enough to eat, and the baby, therefore, was not properly nourished. Its puny body became the culture round for disease germs, which it could have had a chance of resisting if it had had good food and pure air. Not having these, it died, virtually, of starvation.

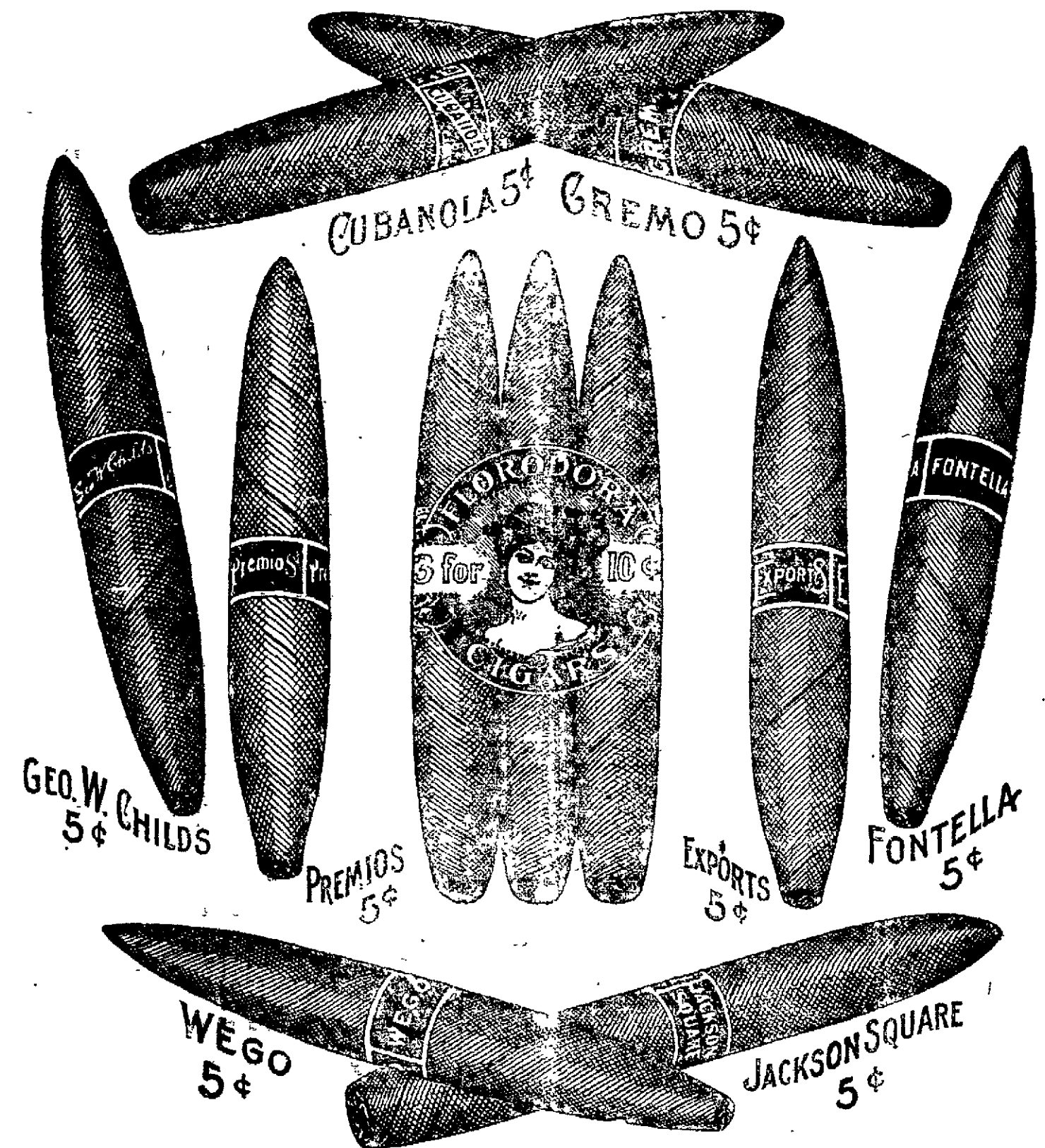
Mothers, have you known what it means to stand in the lonely nursery with arms so empty and breasts so still? Fathers, have you listened in vain for the music of the little feet and the merry voice in the silent hall? Are not these common experiences of joy and sorrow taught you the great lesson of human brotherhood? How long will you insult your unfortunate fellows with alms? When will you see the need of changing the laws that deny them justice? When will you learn to hear in the cry of these children of poverty the voice of your heart? "Inasmuch as ye have done unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."—Rev. Herbert Sigelson, in Pilgrim, Cincinnati.

\$142,500.00

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY IN JAN. 1903

TO SMOKERS OF THE

BEST AND LARGEST SELLING BRANDS OF CIGARS IN THE WORLD!



HOW MANY CIGARS will the United States collect Taxes on during the Month of December, 1902?

\$142,500.00 will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which \$3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

Distribution will be made as follows:

To the.....(1) person estimating the closest.....	\$5,000.00	In cash
To the.....5 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....10 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....20 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....30 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....40 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....50 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....60 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....70 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....80 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....90 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....100 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	5,000.00	"
To the.....1,000 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	20,000.00	"
To the.....8,000 persons whose estimates are next closest.....	15,000.00	"
To the 80,000 persons whose estimates are next closest we will send to each one box of 50 "Cremo" Cigars (value \$2.50 per box).....	75,000.00	"
85,218		

\$5,218 persons.....\$142,500.00

Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.

(One "Florodora" band counting as two bands from the 5 cent cigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates—the number of Cigars now bearing \$3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below:

In December, 1900,	487,092,298 Cigars.	In March, 1902,	516,599,027 Cigars.
" December, 1901,	479,918,179 "	" April, 1902,	516,835,163 "
" January, 1902,	490,953,717 "	" May, 1902,	523,035,907 "
" February, 1902,	446,495,483 "		

In case of a tie in estimates, the amount offered will be divided equally among those entitled to it. Distribution of the awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903, as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December. Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate.

All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the FLORODORA TOBACCO COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Florodora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Horse Shoe," "Spur Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T.," "Master Workman," "Piper Haddock," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application. Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about October 1st, 1902, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.

PORTSMOUTH, KITTERY AND YORK BOSTON & MAINE R. I.

STREET RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1902.

From Portsmouth—Ferry leaves P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, 6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, 10:25, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 a. m., 12:25, 12:55, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, 10:25, 10:55 p. m.; Arrive at St. Aspliquid Park, York Beach, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

To Portsmouth—Car leaves St. Aspliquid Park, York Beach, 5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.; Arrives at P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, 6:35, 7:05, 7:35, 8:05, 8:35, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 10:35, 11:05, 11:35 a. m., 12:05, 12:35, 1:05, 1:35, 2:05, 2:35, 3:05, 3:35, 4:05, 4:35, 5:05, 5:35, 6:05, 6:35, 7:05, 7:35, 8:05, 8:35, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 10:35, 11:05 p. m.

*Ferry plies between Portsmouth and Kittery making close connection with electric cars.
*Cancelled Sunday.
*Mail and Express trips—week days. Car heated.
Subject to changes and unavoidable delays.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8:10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.
*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.
**To Kittery and Kittery Point only.
*Runs to Staples' store only.
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.
Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:05 a. m., 7:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 10:40 a. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent. WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6:35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9:35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10:30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.
Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5:45 a. m. and every hour until 9:45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.
(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is now prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to soil testing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.
Cemetery lots for sale, in town and West. Or send out the residence, corner of Broadway and North street, or by mail, to J. J. Griffin, 107 W. Main street, or to J. J. Griffin, 107 W. Main street, will receive prompt attention.
M. J. GRIFFIN.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement. (In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth
For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.
For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.
For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.
For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.
For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:45 p. m.
For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Dover—4:50, 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:47 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48 a. m., 8:47 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth
Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.
Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 1:50 a. m., 12:45, 5:00 p. m.
Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15 p. m.
Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 8:50, 6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.
Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a. m., 4:05, 6:39 p. m.
Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 9:20 p. m.
Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06 a. m., 7:59 p. m.
Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday 6:30, 10:12 a. m., 8:05 p. m.
Leave Greenland—9:35 a. m., 12:01, 2:24, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m.
Greenland Village—8:39 a. m., 12:49, 5:33 p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9:07 a. m., 1:02, 5:58 p. m.
Epping—9:22 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m.
Raymond—9:32 a. m., 1:27, 6:25 p. m.

Returning leave.
Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Manchester—8:32, 11:10 a. m., 4:20 p. m.
Raymond—9:10, 11:48 a. m., 5:02 p. m.
Epping—9:22 a. m., 12:00 m., 5:15 p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:18, 5:55 p. m.
Greenland Village—10:01 a. m., 12:28, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.
Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, C. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth 7:50, 11:00 a. m., 2:50, 5:35 p. m.
Leave York Beach 6:40, 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:05 p. m.
Trains leave York Harbor 6 minutes later.

D. J. FLANDERS, C. P. & T. A.

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THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 21, 1854.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1902.

Moorfield Storey made a speech on "Imperialism" before the New Century club in Boston on Wednesday evening, in which, after throwing the customary anti-imperialistic mud at the American soldier and the American people, he declared that "the Filipinos will never become reconciled to the United States, any more than the Irish people will ever become reconciled to England." With that cranky anti-imperialist the wish in this case is undoubtedly father to the thought. It would almost break his heart to believe that the Filipinos were ever to become prosperous, happy and contented under the American flag. He would much rather see them all dead.

The Massachusetts railroad commissioners have reported, in regard to the collision at Pittsfield, Mass., between a trolley car and the president's carriage, by which William Craig, the secret service officer, was instantly killed and the president and Gov. Crane injured, that at the time of the accident the car was running at a reckless rate of speed in a very dangerous place. The motorman is severely criticised, and the management of the railway company is blamed for not having made a rule regulating the speed at which cars should be run at that dangerous spot, at all times. The commissioners say "a motorman has no right when crossing a street to assume that at the sound of his gong all other travel will surrender the right of way to him"—the inference being that this motorman did assume that, or something of the kind, although the commissioners do not say so. What action, if any, will be taken by the authorities against the motorman, or by the heirs of William Craig against the railway company, which from the report of the commissioners appears clearly to be responsible for his death, has not been stated.

Washington advises say that while some surprise is expressed by prominent men there at the action of the Danish landsting in defeating the bill providing for the sale of Denmark's islands in the West Indies to this country, not even the state department officials appear to be disturbed by it. There is no reason why they should be. If Denmark prefer to retain the islands, which have been a source of expense and not of income for many years, and will no doubt continue to be, that is her lookout and not ours. Denmark's declaration to sell at the last moment after all the preliminaries had been adjusted and the price agreed upon, is only a fair evening-up of matters anyway. Thirty years or so ago the United States balked at paying the price agreed on, after Denmark had agreed to sell and was all ready to hand the islands over. Now the two countries are square on the backing out business. Perhaps the next time the deal is undertaken it will go through without a hitch. In the meantime Denmark must continue to hold her islands, for no other power will be allowed to acquire them. This country may be considered as still in the market as a purchaser, whenever they are really offered for sale.

THE SAMOAN VERDICT.

The decision of the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany and against the United States and Great Britain will arouse in this country some surprise and a little chagrin, but no protest. The ruling of the king of Sweden and Norway will be accepted as final; the claims will be paid and the incident will be closed, leaving only a feeling of regret that an unintentional wrong was done by American officials to Germany, coupled with gladness that the United States retains its place among the leading advocates of international arbitration.

The real issues of the Samoan question were settled by the partition of the islands. The case in which King Oscar is judge involved no point of honor and no national sentiment. What bitterness was aroused by the deaths of four of our sailors, at the hands of natives at Apia, long ago died away and the close of the dispute that once might have led to war finds this country ready to accept the verdict that the landing of its marines, which seemed a rightful and necessary act, was a wrong for which we owe compensation.

In all respects it was one of the controversies which lend themselves to arbitration and, like the Pious fund case, is a happy augury of the good that will come to all nations in the future from the results of The Hague convention. We do not believe that wars are done with. For generations to come, if not for all time, questions that involve the integrity of a nation or the honor of a race will be submitted to no arbitration save that of battle. But the tendency to leave all minor disagreements to the reason and justice of impartial judges is constantly increasing. It is good cause for national pride that the United States, in the recent cases of Mexico and Samoa as in the more important one of the Bering Sea fisheries, has been foremost among the allies of peace in prompt submission to its claims and complete acceptance of the verdict of the arbitrators.—New York Mail and Express.

WANTED A "GROUND-SOAKER."

A writer on some quaint customs of the colored people of Virginia in The Richmond Religious Herald relates that on one occasion the people all begged the old preacher to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for rain which he did. At the appointed time the house was crowded with people, all anxious for rain. After reading a chapter in the Bible the good old brother prayed as follows: "Oh, Lord, thou dost see our sad conditions! Our streams are dried up! Our grass is parched. Up! Our crops are withering! Oh, Lord, we need rain! Yet the heavens seem like brass and the earth iron. We beg and beseech thee, O Lord, to send us rain! But we don't want a mizzlin', trizzlin' rain; for that would not wet our ground. And we don't want a flashing, splashing rain neither; for that would wash our hillsides away. But O, Lord, do give us an old fashioned, steady ground-soaker! That the earth may bring forth food for man and beast, and Brother Doublehead Bob Burton's pond may fill up and his mill be able to crush the corn and he may make a few more runs of his still for the benefit of the brethren." The members all responded to this with a hearty amen! evidently considering that it expressed their wants exactly.

MORGAN FORCED TO ACT.

By way of London we hear that J. Pierpont Morgan did not willingly bring the fight with the miners to an

AFTER EQUINOX

The season has changed. Cold winds, damp air, coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia—that's the order of events.

This is the time of year for those with weak lungs or a tendency to heavy colds to fortify themselves against exposure by taking Scott's Emulsion.

Regular doses give great protection to the throat and lungs. What's the use of staying near the edge when such easy treatment will keep you out of danger.

For obstinate colds, for old coughs, for catarrh and bronchitis Scott's Emulsion is a standard remedy. You can feel the effects of even a small bottle.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl street, New York

end, by forcing the coal road presidents to agree to arbitration, but was himself forced to take that action by President Roosevelt, who made it clear to the great trust promoter, through an intermediary, that his vast financial interests would be attacked unless he heeded the cry of the coal-less public for relief.

The inside history of the change of front on the part of the coal barons may never be made public, but certain it is that Morgan gave the word for surrender, and that he is not the man to give up a fight until it is absolutely necessary to do so.

The financial Colossus probably found that the foundation under his widespread legs was giving way, and that it was necessary to make concessions to save himself from financial collapse.

POOR WOMAN.

The Chicago Record-Herald thinks here is a widow who merits pity. "When Henry Heimezz, Jr., of St. Louis died the other day, he left \$1,000,000 and a will which provided that his widow, who inherited the entire fortune, was to strew the grave of his first wife with flowers every Sunday and on the anniversaries of her birth and death. This probably is the acme of refined cruelty. If the testator had provided that the widow, in order to keep the money, must climb a greased pole every Sunday morning, or give up corsets, or do her own washing, other women might have gone to her and encouraged her with the assurance that the money was worth the sacrifice, but to be compelled to strew flowers on the grave of the lady who is now, let us hope, happy with the gentleman in paradise will undoubtedly be regarded by sober-minded women as too much. The courts should interfere in this case and wipe out the obligation as being unnecessarily cruel and oppressive."

FUNERAL TO BE HELD SATURDAY.

The funeral services of Mrs. Hosoa Q. Mason whose sudden death from heart failure occurred Wednesday morning, will be held Saturday afternoon at half-past two from the Baptist church in Newmarket, of which he was a member.

Mrs. Mason was the first president of the local Woman's Relief Corps. She held this office for three years and was later connected with the state and national staffs of this organization and always took great interest in the work. The burial service of the Woman's Relief Corps will be conducted by a delegation from the corps of this city which will accompany the body on the 8.30 a. m. train Saturday.

Mrs. Mason was also a member of the Eastern Star lodge of Exeter. Prayers for the immediate family will be held at the residence Saturday morning, and the interment will be made in the family plot in Newmarket where her father, mother, sister and one brother are also buried.

She leaves a husband, and two sons, Frank E. Mason of Boston and Dr. Geo. L. Mason, U. S. A., now serving in the Philippines.

KITTERY POINT.

Kittery Point, Me., Oct. 24. Mrs. W. H. Goodwin of Jamaica Plain, Mass., has closed her beautiful summer residence at Gerrish island and with her horses and carriages and retinue of servants, left for her city home.

The initial meeting of the ladies' circle of the Congregational church for the season was held on Wednesday afternoon and evening with Mrs. Mosse G. Borey. The attendance was large and many plans were formulated for the coming winter. A fine supper was served and the evening given up to sociability.

Considerable hard wood is being hauled out of the woods this fall and is meeting a ready sale. Many households have decided to burn wood all winter.

C. Henry Blake is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the grocery store of Thomas Clarkson and Son.

The historic Pillar house is receiving some much needed repairs at the hands of a force of carpenters.

The new residence of Mrs. Fred D. Grace is a very handsome building and an ornament to that part of our village.

The repairs to the two cars of our street railway which were slightly injured last week are fast nearly completed. It was a singular accident and the employees are entitled to the highest praise for their coolness. Only the slightest jar was caused when the two cars came together.

ELOPING COUPLE.

The police of this city are on the watch for a married man and married woman who eloped together from Lewiston, Me., and purchased tickets for this city. Both deserted families in the Maine city.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the large cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remmon on this subject says: "Nervous persons, persons run down in health and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use."

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspepsias should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion, by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids, and salts, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for indigestion as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50c. for full treatment

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Oct. 24. Samuel W. Jenkins of York has been appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah F. Tucker, late of Kittery.

W. J. Kelley has moved his family to his newly finished home in Portsmouth.

Mrs. Adam Lutz returned Saturday from an extended visit with her son in Malden.

U. S. Swett has the foundation in and the lumber on the lot for a new house on Love lane.

Sheriff Jerome B. Johnson of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, N. Y., with Mr. and Mrs. George B. Gibson the past week and renewing old friendships around town.

Mrs. George Simmerton and Mrs. Charles Traflet have been passing a few days at Mrs. Simmerton's former home in Leonminster, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dearborn of Somerville, Mass., have been the guests of Mrs. S. E. Boulter for a few days.

DETROIT SAILS TOMORROW.

The U. S. S. Detroit, which has been undergoing an extensive overhauling at this navy yard, will sail tomorrow for Boston, to go into dry dock there. The officials here do not wish to take any chances in docking the cruiser here, as she will have all her guns and stores aboard and thus be quite a heavy proposition for this dry dock, which is not considered hardly equal to the task.

NEED MORE SIDE TRACKS.

Thirty car loads of freight were hauled to Freeman's point this morning for the White Mountain Paper company. The enormous amount of freight received daily by this company has necessitated additional side tracks on the company's property and a large gang of men will be put at work immediately.



VOLUNTEER ORGANIST TONIGHT.

No play has been presented so far this season that has met with such universal success as has The Volunteer Organist. The amount of business it has done has been something phenomenal, receipts in many theaters far surpassing the most sanguine hopes of both local and traveling manager. The reason for all this good fortune can be explained in no other way than that the piece happens to be just what patrons of the theatre want, and that this is contained in The Volunteer Organist is proven by the way the people flock to the theatre in which the piece is given. The play comes to Music hall this Friday evening.

COMING HERE SATURDAY.

The great reputation of Phinney's band and its predecessor, the Iowa State band, has been gained by the untiring efforts of Conductor Frederick Phinney; his thorough knowledge of music and his long experience in the work, coupled with his success in gathering together the best talent obtainable, has placed him in a position to give his audiences the very best there is in music, and the marvelous effects produced stamp his organization as one of the best.

Phinney's band is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having played in all the principal cities in the United States, returning again and again, as their time will permit, for a reengagement. The close affinity between Conductor Frederick Phinney and his men is most noticeable, and is one of the strong points of his success.

REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK.

During the engagement of the Bennett & Moulton company, which begins a week's engagement at Music hall next Monday, a number of metropolitan successes will be added to its extensive and popular repertoire. The same care and attention to detail that has heretofore characterized all productions by the Bennett and Moulton companies will be prominent features of the presentation of these latest successes. New scenery, new furniture, properties and equipment will be employed, and the company for this season have been especially engaged for their adaptability to the various roles assigned to them. The opening play has been selected with a view of showing the full strength of the company to the best advantage, and it will be presented for the first time in this city at the people's popular prices. The stock of special scenery, etc., is so great that they are enabled to make complete productions of every play they present. A matinee will be given on Saturday.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

If there is one play on the American stage that can be said to have perennial popularity, it surely is The Old Homestead, with Denman Thompson in the familiar role of Joshua Whitcomb, the Yankee farmer. Year after year this old New England idyl is presented to an admiring public, and now that Mr. Thompson starts out on his seventeenth season, both the actor and the play seem to be greater favorites than ever. His engagement at the Boston Theatre began last Monday evening, and, judging by the size and enthusiasm of the audience, the present season is to prove a record breaker in point of patronage and popularity. There was not a vacant seat in the auditorium

and even standing room itself was at a premium before the curtain rose on the opening scene of the performance. As it was on Monday evening so it has been every evening since then, and old-timers who realize the number of times Denman Thompson has visited Boston and the big New England playhouse marvel at the extraordinary attendance.

The engagement is for four weeks, including Wednesday and Saturday matinees. There is no advance in prices.

OTHER BOSTON THEATRE ATTRACTIONS.

Fred C. Whitney is said to be scoring the triumph of his managerial career with Stange and Edwards' new comic opera, When Johnny Comes Marching Home, which will be seen for the first time in New England at the Boston Theatre next month. The story deals with the Civil war. Other notable attractions to be seen at the Boston Theatre this season are In Old Kentucky, Way Down East, Foxy Grandpa, Chauncey Olcott in In Old Limerick, and the annual engagement of the Maurice Grau Grand Opera company.

EDESON WILL DEPICT AMERICAN TYPES.

Robert Edeson's farewell New York appearance in "Soldiers of Fortune" will begin at the Harlem opera house on Monday, Nov. 3rd. Mr. Edeson will next be seen in New York in January, 1904 presenting at Mr. Henry B. Harris' new Hudson theatre a new play of American life, it being Mr. Edeson's intention to confine himself the next few years to the depiction of American types.

It is said that church bells are now being made of glass toughened so hard that it will not crack. The tone is said to be beyond anything yet invented, perfect, soft and sonorous.



Just within her grasp is safety—but she does not see it; she is looking the wrong way. A woman struggling in a sea of disease who is doing the same thing—looking the wrong way—snatching at medical straw when the life buoy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is within her reach. Many a woman has testified: "I know I should not be alive to-day but for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." This famous medicine establishes regularity, drives out the impurities, cures inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take pleasure in writing to let you know the great good I received from your 'Favorite Prescription' and your 'Pleasant Pellets' says Mrs. Nora Gaddie, of Rio, Hart Co., Ky. 'I took seven or eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one or two vials of the 'Pellets.' Think I would have been in my grave had it not been for your medicines. It has been about four months since I took the medicine. I was all run down, had loss of appetite, could not sleep at night, was nervous and had black spots on my limbs, and sick headache all the time. I have not had sick headache since I took your medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

When ready for your next Suit or Overcoat let us show you the best made and best fitting garments possible to produce---The Famous Stein-Bloch Clothes.

OUR FALL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS IS ALL READY
HENRY PEYSER & SON.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.
Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 482.
Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets at Police hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.
Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
Pres., John Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.
Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.
Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainerd Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.
Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.
Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.
Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
Pres., Jere Conlig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.
Pres., Dennis E. Driane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Police hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.
Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 34 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.
Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

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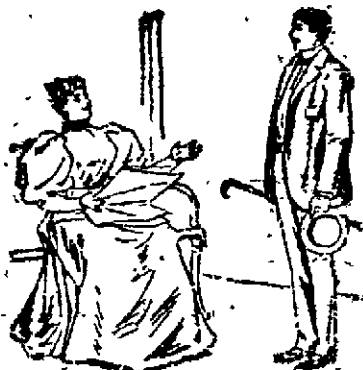
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Many a Portsmouth Reader Knows It Well.

There is a way open to convince the greatest skeptic. Scores of Portsmouth people have made it possible. The public statement of their experience is proof of the like of which has never been produced before in Portsmouth. Read this case of it given by a citizen:

Mr. James Snow of No. 5 Daniel street, assistant cashier at Nickerson's: "I was under the care of physicians, but their medicine did me no good. I took any quantity of advertised remedies in vain, seeking for a cure. I had a tenderness and soreness over my kidneys that made any sudden movement agony. Deafness in my head and that tired feeling haunted me. I wore more plasters than would fill a trunk and yet I did not take a whole box of Doan's Kidney Pills when the aching and lameness was gone. I tried so many medicines and had experienced so much suffering that I have no hesitation in saying that Doan's Kidney Pills are ahead of anything I have ever used and if I am ever troubled again, and I may be, I know what to do."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES AND GENTS TAILOR
20 High Street.

W. E. Paul
RANGES

—AND—
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer

—AND—
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

COAL MINERS AT WORK.

Long Period Of Idleness At Last At An End.

Unfavorable Conditions Delay Beginning Of Operations In Some Cases.

The Output On The First Day Was About Fifty Per Cent. Less Than Normal.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—The resumption of mining throughout the anthracite region was not as general today as was expected.

Unlooked for difficulties were encountered in the shape of water and accumulated gas. Dangerous roofs which threatened to fall and entomb the miners were also discovered in many of the collieries. The mine superintendents would take no chances and the mining of coal was put off until all parts of the underground workings could be made safe. This will take a few days yet and it will take weeks before the mines can be put in full operation.

From reports received from the entire anthracite region, the number of mines in operation is given as a little less than two-thirds of the total number, but the output of coal was less than half the normal.

Two Miners Buried.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 23.—Two returned strikers, who were working with a gang of rock men on the night shift at the William A. colliery in Lackawanna tonight, were buried beneath a fall of rocks and badly crushed. One man died of his injuries and the other is in a critical condition.

The First Day Of Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—Reports from the entire anthracite region show that about sixty-seven per cent. of the mines are in operation today. The collieries in the Lackawanna region are in better shape for working than those in any other part of the region. The collieries in the Wyoming region with a small output are in good shape, being free from gas and water, but the lower mines are still hampered by water. The same condition of affairs exists in the Lehigh region.

In the Schuylkill region the large mines are reported to be in better condition for working than was expected.

All the mines in operation will be short in their normal output today, but by tomorrow it is expected almost the full output will be reached. After such a long spell of idleness the miners and laborers are "soft" and not capable of doing as hard a day's work as when they were "seasoned."

Reports are coming in from all over the mining region that many engineers, firemen, pumpmen, carpenters and company hands have failed to get their places back. The old employees are faring better with the individual companies than with the large companies. A delegation of carpenters made up of employees from many collieries in the Wyoming region called at President Mitchell's headquarters at noon and laid their grievances before him. They said miners and laborers had no trouble in getting work, but other employees holding good paying positions before they went out, generally found their places filled with other men and the superintendents said there would be no change for the present. Mr. Mitchell advised his callers to be patient and wait developments.

We Must Wait A Few Days.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 23.—The Reading railway officials do not expect any coal mined today to be brought down before late tonight or early tomorrow. They do not believe, however, that anthracite will be moving in any great quantities before early next week. About 100,000 tons is looked for the first week against a normal weekly average of 240,000 tons. All loaded coal trains are to be given pre-

ference on the road. No special efforts at large shipments have been made this week. With mined coal coming into the market, the demand for washery has fallen off.

Explosion Of Gas In Alaska Shaft.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 23.—In reopening the Alaska shaft owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company this morning an explosion of gas occurred as Robert Mowney and Aaron Drehr walked into No. 1 slope. They were blown about 20 feet and were badly burned about the head and face. The gas extended deeper into the mine and while a rescuing party removed the two victims another body of men began working their way into the breasts where five men are thought to be imprisoned. Up to ten o'clock the breasts had not been reached.

Collieries In Bad Condition.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 23.—Only two of the twenty-eight collieries in the Hazleton district resumed operations today. Because of high water or other conditions no effort was made to start the twenty-six other collieries. Some of them are sure to resume before the end of the week.

Bacon Sees The President.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Robert Bacon of New York, one of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan and company, called on the president at the white house today and later accompanied him on a horseback ride. He returned to New York this evening. It is believed that his visit was in connection with the instructions to be given the strike commission tomorrow.

A White House Conference.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Postmaster General Paine entertained the president and a number of members of his cabinet at dinner at the Arlington hotel tonight. The dinner was purely a social function and was attended by all the cabinet officials in the city.

After the dinner the president, Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox went to the white house where they were in conference at midnight going over what the president should say in the nature of instructions to the anthracite strike arbitration commission.

Encouraging Conditions.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 23.—Fully seventy-five per cent. of the mine workers are already employed and others will resume as soon as places are ready for them. Conditions are favorable at Brookside. Goodspring and Eagle Hill collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and St. Clair colliery for large shipments in a day or two.

WORKING HAYOC.

Volcano Of Izacla Is Driving People From Their Homes.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.—Passengers who arrived on the steamer from Puerto Barrios report that the volcano of Izacla, in Salvador, is now in a state of violent eruption, which began on Sept. 7, when five large openings of craters formed on the north side of the volcano, from which large quantities of lava and burning stones were ejected.

People living in the town of Izacla and the neighboring country, toward which the lava poured, fled at its appearance and believe that their

houses were completely destroyed. The stream of lava, which was very deep, flowed for a distance of three miles from the crater. Lake Coatepeque, which lies at the foot of the volcano, was flooded with boiling sulphur from the principal crater, the water becoming hot enough to cook eggs in it. Fears were entertained of further disaster. The volcano was still in eruption when the passengers left Guatemala.

DOWN ON THE "DUMP."

Blessed be the City Improvement society for the work of excommunication, so to speak, along the shores of the old South pond!

By the way, readers of this paper, did you ever take a ramble to the "Dump" for the purpose of material—by inspecting that which has materially helped to form the Marginal road at the South pond?

"Dump!" Well, that was a happy idea for a name, and much better, too, considering the foundation incumbrances, than "Knights' Boulevard" with all its once promised, highly colored beauty.

It was out of chaos, we are told, that the kingdom of earth was formed, and it certainly is out of chaos that the promenade around the pond will some day come to beauty's full fruition if the voluminous deposits can be depended upon.

Pandora once had a box which was said to contain Everything, and with Hope at the bottom, too; in these more modern times Portsmouth has one, too,—down on the Dump—a most remarkable receptacle, a veritable "object" lesson (many of 'em) and worthy of closest study by the curious minded. Entrance fee is not charged, the school is always open, and if the student who enters does not get considerable enlightenment as to "how things go" in this world of change, he or she must be in need of an indefinite vacation.

Recently the curiosity of a resident led him to take a ramble along this "oasis of deposit," as Mark Twain would call it, and the ensuing was his carefully noted observation list of tributes found in a space some twenty-five feet square:—

Wire brush, lantern, felt hat, matches, muslin ruffle, glass bottles, dead cat, rope, cotton wadding, ribbon, feathers, corset—oh! as the Chicago Record-Herald lately put it:

Within that worn-out corset there perhaps A maiden's heart once broke; those ragged flaps May have enfolded innocence or creaked Beneath the arms of half a hundred chaps.

That old shoe lying on the scrap heap there May once have pained a haughty millionaire,

Or sent a lover flying from his love And filled him full of bruises and despair.

Omar Khayyam must have seen the Portsmouth "Dump!"

But let us continue the revelations on the borders of the pond: door mat, wash boiler, umbrellas ("to mend"), banana skins, carpet thread, shirt, spoons, skillet, butter tray, cretonne, excelsior, playing cards, pink tape, tarred paper, pant stuff, hammock, marble cloth, rubbers, cabbage, stove brush, jug, firkin, machinery, pumpkins, yarn, waterproof, fire brush, rubber hose, stove funnel, paint, barrel head, fruit basket, looking glass, torchon lace, woollen rug, Zimmerman steamer, carpet lining, straw hat, drawers, wash basin, iron hoops, lamp shades, oil cloth, felt shoes, fur, baskets, bones.

Recalling that the above was visible in a space not over, as before stated, twenty-five feet square, one stands almost agast at what the entire "Dump" yields if scanned on a large scale; certain it is that the list would be like those wonderful fleas in the couplet: "ad infinitum."

Standing on such a diversified heap one thinks of what the grave-digger said in the drama of destiny, Hamlet: "To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why must not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he finds it stopping a bung-hole?" So through a remarkable compound of articles for underpinning has grown up a marginal road which may some day be a pride and a boast; but think what a spectacle would be presented if by some process of nature all these contributions should become petrified and then by a convulsion of the earth down that way should some day in the dim future get turned bottom up! Imagine what would be the awe, the consternation, the thoughts of the people of that time!

Reader, go to the "Dump" if you would study useful (once) history! 'Tis a great curiosity shop where the stock in trade is unlimited and in as limitless variety. Take something down, too; nothing goes amiss there.

IMPROVEMENT.

Portsmouth is certainly enjoying a period of quiet.

MANY INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury Renders Its Report To Judge Young.

A Number Of Portsmouth Cases Included In The List.

Many People Held On Charges Of Selling Intoxicating Beverages.

The grand jury, which has been in session in this city for the past two days, made its report at five minutes past three on Thursday afternoon and returned indictments in a large number of cases.

The report was presented to Judge John Young of Exeter, who came to this city as a substitute for Judge Pike, who was detained in Exeter where he was hearing a case.

The prisoners will be arraigned at nine o'clock this morning in the probate court room.

The list of indictments is as follows:

George W. Smith, Auburn, larceny; Edward L. Davenport alias Edward C. Smith, Chester, breaking and entering and larceny; Antoine Ruet, Plaistow, selling malt liquor;

Edward Taylor, Thomas Cutts, Harry Hayes, Newfields, willful and malicious injury; George Danielson and Dennis Doherty, Portsmouth, larceny;

Patrick Sullivan, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny; Patrick Nolan, Hampton, selling malt liquor;

Joseph Lamson, Salem, larceny; Joseph Lamson, Salem, breaking and entering and larceny;

William Martin, Salem, simple assault; Mary M. Donald, Salem, common seller;

William MacPherson, Auburn, common seller; Patrick Igo, Auburn, common seller;

Edward F. Shea, Auburn, common seller; John T. Lefebvre, Auburn, common seller;

T. R. Redmond, Auburn, common seller; Benjamin McPherson, Auburn, common seller;

Arthur B. Young, Auburn, common seller; James McPherson, Auburn, common seller;

W. A. Dalton, Auburn, common seller; George McPherson, Auburn, common seller;

Robert Driscoll, East Kingston, selling malt liquor;

Michael Connors, South Hampton, keeping spirituous liquor for sale.

Charles D. Garland, North Hampton, keeping malt liquor for sale;

Carl J. Whittier, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquor for sale;

D. J. Whittier, Raymond, keeping malt liquor for sale;

George Ladd, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquor for sale;

William Welsh, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquors for sale;

Henry Prince and Joseph Prince Derry, taking horse, but not with intention to steal the same;

Joseph Moulton and Joseph Possmey, Portsmouth, larceny from person;

John Varrell, Portsmouth, larceny; John Jones and John Quinn, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Harry Fuller and Harry Searles, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Eugene Lakochell, Portsmouth, larceny from person;

Thomas Sullivan, Portsmouth, larceny from person;

Arthur L. Hersey, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

William Duffy, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Henry Eddy, Portsmouth, larceny; John Barrett, Portsmouth, keeping spirituous liquor for sale;

Arthur Spinney, Portsmouth, aggravated assault;

Byron F. Swan, New Castle, breaking and entering;

Sherman Burke and Harold Burke, Portsmouth, larceny;

Bartholomew Mahoney, Jr., Portsmouth, larceny;

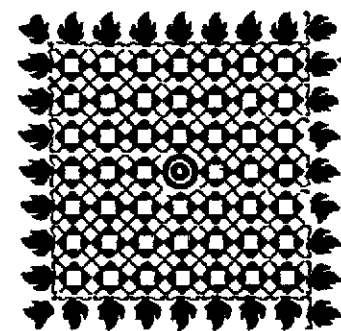
D. J. Whittier, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquors for sale;

Patrick Donovan and Benjamin Haggert, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny.

Edward F. Hall, Portsmouth, larceny.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's POWDERING STARCH has been used for children's clothing. It softens the grain, gives all pain, cure, wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, twenty-five cents a bottle.



THE HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB PRINTING PLANT

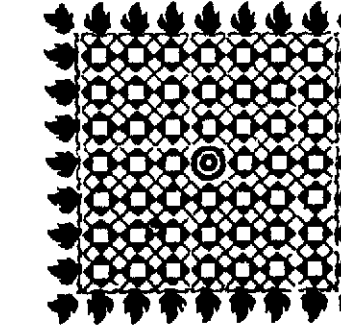
In The City.

Finest

Work

—AT—
Reasonable

Prices.



TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND,
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of the most noted Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER

—AND—
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

5 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone at office and residence.

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

THE APPALACHIAN PARK

(Special Correspondence.)
Asheville, N. C., Oct. 12.—The interest and enthusiasm manifested at the recent meeting of the Appalachian National Park association held at this place indicate that renewed and stronger effort than ever will be made to secure the passage by the house of representatives of the Appalachian park bill, which passed the senate just before the close of the last session of congress. This bill, it will be remembered, provides for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the purchase of 4,000,000 acres of land for a national forest reserve. The lands which the promoters of the measure hope to acquire are located in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee in the southern Appalachian mountains.

The region embraces the most superb broad leaf forest in the United States, which, unless measures are taken to protect it, will in a few years be swept away to the great damage of agriculture and other industries over a large section of the south. The proposed park might be compared to the spout of a great watering pot, inasmuch as out of it flow streams that water every state from Ohio to the gulf of Mexico and down the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi. All of its rivers are important and valuable for water power and navigation or else are tributary to streams that possess such usefulness. To the east, to the south, to the west, they pour their augmenting floods out of the mountains.



WATERFALL IN THE PROPOSED APPALACHIAN NATIONAL PARK.

Look at a map, and you will see, for illustration, the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee flowing westward, while toward the south and east the Alabama, the Savannah and the Roanoke pursue their vigorous courses. Other rivers whose tributaries have their start in these mountain forests are the James, the Catawba, the Kanawha, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yadkin, the Broad, the Hiwassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Tusculum, the Watauga and the Holston.

It is a beautiful country and accessible almost throughout the year, and can be made attractive to great numbers of recreation seekers not only by reason of the hunting and fishing, but on account of the delights it affords to nature lovers.

Some of the gorges are magnificent beyond description. Far down at the bottom will be a series of very high cascades, with rapids between, and above these downpouring masses of water will be a marvelous display of rhododendrons, azaleas and kalmias, the profusely flowering plants actually meeting over the face of the rocks, with the waterfall behind.

There are wild gardens of fragrant magnolias, with cream hued blossoms as big as a dinner plate, and all the endless woods are scented and adorned with the blooming beauty of bush and shrub.

The mountains are not rugged, and their slopes, although often steep, are quite smooth, so that the whole country has a graceful outline. When after a laborious climb you have reached the summit of one of the lofty hills, you will sometimes come out upon a great bald top, from which you will have a superb view of uninterupted woodland, nothing but trees for miles in every direction, with not a single clearing.

It is a veritable sylvan paradise. But you must look out for logs lest when the mist spreads its gray blanket over mountain and forest you discover that you are lost in the wilderness.

In parts of the region there are many black bears, so many indeed that they are more common than the deer, though the latter are fairly plentiful. There are great numbers of wild turkeys and enough partridges—I speak of the bird more definitely called the ruffed grouse—to satisfy the demands of the most enthusiastic sportsman.

Gray squirrels are numerous, there are quail in all the clearings, and it is easy to get a coon or possum after dark by running him up a tree and by cutting the tree down. The streams, too, are full of trout. To render the country more attractive it is delightfully cool in summer, and flies and mosquitoes are rare.

Possibly the hardheaded and unpoetic legislator might not regard these as sufficient reasons for spending \$10,000,000 to turn this tract into a public pleasure ground. There are, however, other reasons which may appeal to him. The necessity of preserving the forests for the protection of the great reservoir which supplies water for a vast territory is apparent.

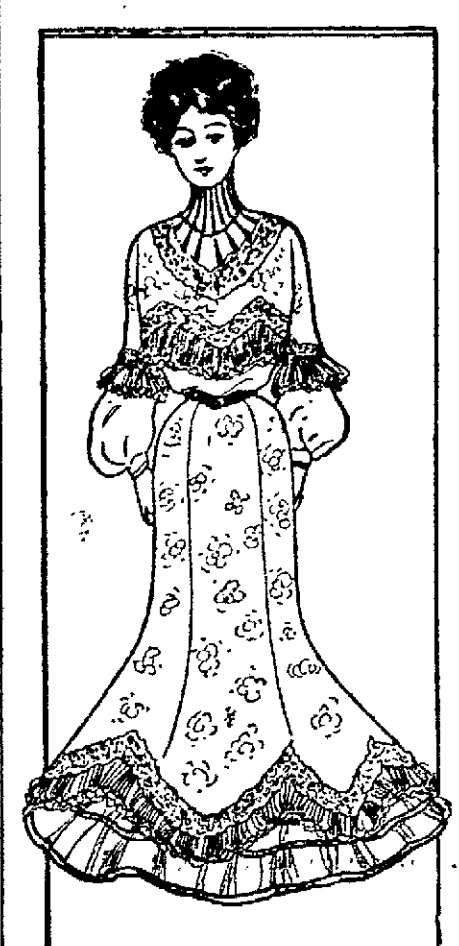
GARNETT WALLACE ROSE.

FASHIONS IN SKIRTS.

Numerous Variations to Suit Different Tastes.

There is quite a movement in the direction of double and over skirts. Many of the new street and house gowns are made with a drop skirt of some kind, most often of the same material as that of the rest of the dress, but sometimes the upper one is constructed of one kind and the lower skirt of entirely different stuff even to the color.

Other skirts have shaped or gathered bonces from five to ten inches deep, set high on the skirt. Three of these bring this trimming nearly to the waist line and look somewhat like so many skirts. Plaited skirts are as popular as they were a year ago, and a new caprice is a skirt skirted in sections and between the skirted places, which are naturally lengthwise and about twelve inches deep, there are rows of fine braids or featherbone cording in the double cord. This is put twice or



THE DROP SKIRT.

three times around, and the idea is carried out all the way to the bottom of the skirt, where the last part is left to flow free like a bonce. This kind of skirt is suitable only for a slender figure. The drop overskirt is scalloped or vandyked at the bottom, and beneath that is a skirt with several narrow ruffles. The illustration shows a dinner or house gown of white taffeta as to the skirt and part of the waist and sleeves, while the rest is of the dainty printed liberty silk in blue and white. The taffeta ruffles are bordered with very narrow rows of fine silk soutache braid, and the blue portion is trimmed with white lace insertion and a narrow chiffon ruffle, with a tiny ruching of the same at the bottom. At the neck is a trimming made of lace and braid a trifle wider.

Spunking of the braid reminds me of the immense place in popular favor gained by braids. They all come under the heading of braids, but some of the styles should be called laces and almost works of art, so beautiful are they and so curiously wrought. There are all the old standard braids with which we have been familiar for a generation, but there are so many others that one is lost trying to remember them. Silk braids woven in blocks, in checks and in floral designs are all seen; also in hellebore patterns, and as these are of silk they are fine enough for the finest velvet or silk garment. There is a new and glossy braid made of "wood silk." The silk is produced by macerating mulberry wood and treating it chemically and forcing the pulp through spinners like those of the silkworm making its cocoon. It is peculiarly rich in appearance and certainly makes beautiful braids of the glossiest kind. There are also many kinds of separate ornaments made of silk and mohair in the way of braids and fringes for the waists of the suits where such trimming is indicated. Some of these have pendants in the shape of tulips, fuchsias and other flowers. The petals are of the braid gathered into the proper shape, and the stamens and pistils are of the round cord, with tiny buttons at the ends. Until one really sees these braids the variety and beauty of them can scarcely be understood.

Disks of velvet in all sizes are also among the output of the braids, and buttons not much larger than a pinhead are made in all colors and of an incredible fineness. These are to be applied in clusters of six or seven in the form of a bunch of grapes. These have one leaf each, and are to be attached to the garment they are to trim so that the bunch of grapes hangs loose. Among the braids there are some custom-made colors wrought, like the black ones, into many fanciful designs open like lace. These are also seen and some of the black ones are too handsome to call braids. Some of the braids are ten inches wide and others evidently for a handsome home and social functions show much that is beautiful, but little that we have not seen before. The black nets with silver sparkles and silver stripes are among the prettiest for evening. Black in every thing, it seems, is the choice for this winter. Black all over net or champagne made up over white taffeta or satin will be much liked for its refinement, also black and white in hats, in checks, in wood stains, and in the camellia hair ribbon. Many more combinations for many purposes have black and white as the fundamental idea.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

Simplicity In LIVING

I AM about to lecture before our club on the subject of simpler living," remarked Mrs. Up to Date. "Dear me!" exclaimed little Mrs. Housekeeper. "I wish I could make it work! I have so much to do. I can hardly snatch a moment to pay you people a call."

"And yet there are only three of you, and your house is small! What would you do if you had to change places with me?" Mrs. Largefamily sighed.

"You may think my responsibilities don't amount to anything," put in Mrs. Bachelorgirl, "but between my invitations and my charities and the magazine articles I write in order that I may eke out my income and the dresses and hats I evolve in order that I may present a decent appearance on the said income I assure you my life is a burden. At times I am worried to death. Oh, by all means let's hear about simpler living."

"It's one of the crying needs of the age. I can tell you that," returned Mrs. Up to Date. "Charles Wagner says, 'Nothing is simple any longer—neither thought nor action nor pleasure; not even dying.' And he is right. Time to think is what we need—time to read, to improve ourselves, to enjoy the real things of life."

"I'd like to know how you're going to do that when you have a whole house to take care of and haven't the means to keep an army of servants," retorted Mrs. Housekeeper indignantly. "I like things artistic, too, but it takes a lot of trouble to keep them just so."

"Then don't have so many of them. That master of interior decoration, William Morris, used to say, 'Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.' And he was wont to advocate the simplest possible furnishings in a room. It is the bric-a-brac, the tortured moldings and chair legs, the heavily carpeted floors and the clumsy upholstered furniture that waste all the housekeeper's time and energy. Simple lines in furniture and decoration are far more artistic, even leaving out of consideration their practical qualities. Study the empire rooms, with their plain, beautifully tinted walls, their hardwood floors and their few pieces of furniture, each piece better than a dozen of the modern stuffs do."

Crape is used as bands and millinery suitable, among them being camel's hair, vicuna, melrose, silk warp henrietta, dull silks, chevrons and nun's serge, and this even does not exhaust the list. But for first mourning the endora cloth is the richest and the best in all ways. The silk warp henrietta is next in point of beauty and desirability where a dressy effect is wished. For ordinary wear probably the casemere and camel's hair stuffs are best. Broadcloth without the satin finish is also a very handsome material for mourning, but is rather heavy for house wear. Mohair in the best weaves is often seen for mourning for home wear, and it has this quality that it will not catch dirt, as all the finer stuffs do.

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MOURNING STYLES.

New Black Materials and How They May Be Made Up.

(Special Correspondence.)
New York, Oct. 11.—I met a friend whom I had not seen for some time, and to my surprise she was in deep mourning. I asked her for whom she wore it. She told me that she had not been able to wear mourning as she had wished to do when her husband died, but now that her circumstances had changed and she could afford to do so she had "gone into mourning" for him, though he has been dead over fifteen years, and he has been married to another man for nearly six years. David, between a desire to laugh at her tardy mourning and admiration for the fidelity of her grief, I took an inventory of her handsome gown, which is an importation from a house in London famous for its specialty of mourning attire.

This dress is in itself a fine one aside from its avowed purpose. The skirt is cut in the prevailing shape and has a deep trimming of heavy courtlaund crepe set on in one facing, and over this is a series of narrow spikes with pointed tops like a picket fence. There are wider points cut in the facing, and all are carried up in the back and made lower in front to simulate a shaped flounce. The skirt is of eudora cloth, the mourning material most in vogue. The waist has a simulated bolero made of the crepe set on in the same general way. A narrow belt of the same shows well. The sleeves are coat shape and are worn with fine mull cuffs, and a rather narrow collar of the same is at the neck.

For mourning there are many materials suitable, among them being camel's hair, vicuna, melrose, silk warp henrietta, dull silks, chevrons and nun's serge, and this even does not exhaust the list. But for first mourning the endora cloth is the richest and the best in all ways. The silk warp henrietta is next in point of beauty and desirability where a dressy effect is wished. For ordinary wear probably the casemere and camel's hair stuffs are best. Broadcloth without the satin finish is also a very handsome material for mourning, but is rather heavy for house wear. Mohair in the best weaves is often seen for mourning for home wear, and it has this quality that it will not catch dirt, as all the finer stuffs do.

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ENGLISH MADE GOWN FOR A WIDOW.

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HOW THE INDIANS VOTE.

They Are Very Deliberate and Then Have a Simple Method.

The Chickasaw Indians cast their vote differently from the way the white man does it. They meet the day before the election, and none but Chickasaws by blood is allowed to vote. No white man or intermarried citizens have the right of suffrage. They go off to themselves and have a powwow. They decide for whom they will vote after considering the matter for twenty-four hours.

The polling place is quite unlike that of the white man. There is a great sheet of paper, white, yellow or brown as the case may be, about three feet square. Upon this sheet of paper are a vast number of cross lines, regularly ruled off with a pencil. Then down one side of the sheet of paper are placed the names of all candidates for office, beginning with the candidates for governor and running on down to precinct officers. At the top of the sheet are the number of blank spaces that will be required for the names of the voters. The judges of election sit by and pass on those entitled to vote, and there is a certainty that no illegal votes are cast.

The Indian is thoroughly deliberate. He takes his time when it comes to voting. He proceeds to the polling place, looks carefully over the poll sheet, and if he is ready to cast his ballot he calls out his name, and the clerk records it on the sheet. Then the clerk reads off the names of the candidates for governor. The voter deliberates awhile, calls out the name of the candidate for whom he desires to vote, his vote is recorded, and the names of the candidates for the next office are called out, and so on through the list, till all the offices represented are voted for.

Thus it is that every voter knows exactly how every other voter has cast his ballot, and there are no remarks, no suggestions and no quarrels over differences of opinion.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The number of pieces of matter of all kinds mailed increased from 500,000 in 1790 to 7,424,330,329 in 1901.

The first year's issue of postal cards, 1873, numbered 31,094,000, while in 1901 639,614,500 were issued.

In 1805 money orders to the amount of \$1,300,122 were issued, while in 1901 the total amounted to \$274,546,967.

In 1853, the year in which stamped envelopes were first issued, 5,000,000 were used, while in 1901 the total was 772,839,000.

The registry system was started in 1855, and in that year the registered pieces numbered 629,322. In 1901 they numbered 20,514,501.

From June 30, 1847, to June 30, 1851, 4,003,200 postage stamps were issued, while in the single year 1901 4,329,273,406 stamps were used by the people of the United States.

In 1789 there were only seventy-five postoffices established, the length of the post routes being 2,275 miles and the gross revenue of the department being only \$7,510. The expenditures were \$7,560.

There were in 1901 76,594 postoffices in operation, 511,808 miles of post routes, 406,140,059 miles of mail service performed. The gross revenues of the department were \$111,031,193, the expenditures \$115,030,607.

The Old Lady and the Incubator.
An old lady visiting an exhibition went to see some incubators which were on show and, complaining of the expense of keeping fowls, said that if they were cheaper she would buy an egg hatching machine. After she had asked various questions the gentleman in attendance proceeded to show her the drawers in which were deposited the eggs in different stages. On these the old lady looked in astonishment. "What!" she exclaimed indignantly. "Do you use eggs?" "Certainly," was the attendant's astonished answer. "Well," said she, "I consider it a perfect swindle to pick the pockets of honest, hardworking folks by selling them those frauds! Why, anybody can hatch chickens with eggs! I can do it myself!"—London Globe.

Marvelous Medicine.
A patent medicine vendor in a country village was dilating to a crowd upon the wonderful efficiency of his iron bitters.

"Why," said he, "Steve Jenkins had only taken the bitters one week when he was shored into the prison for murder, and what does Steve do but open a vein in his arm and take iron enough out of his blood to make a crowbar, with which he pried the doors open and let himself out. Fact?"

Lucky.
"No use o' talkin'," said Mr. Erastus Phibkey, "doot brother o' mine is a mighty lucky man. He allus has money."

"I saw in a swell place a dinner gown of white silk with these black disks in graduated sizes in linen six inches apart all around the skirt to a depth of eighteen inches in front and considerably deeper in the back. These came under the head of braid, as they are cut by the same machinery that cuts the shapes for the velvet bottoms, and the machine that sews the buttonholes along the edges is the same that forms the strong and ornamental edges to the fine cut out braids where the center is taffeta and the soutache braid is a part of the whole."

Black dots and disks are put on white material and white ones on black material. The rage for black and white effects in many different garments is as great as it was last year. So there are checked black and white braids in a dozen widths and white and black applique and no end of fancies in the nets which are used to make the dressy and dainty neckwear.

His Early Promise.
"Does my boy?" inquired the parent, "seem to have a natural bent in any one direction?"

"Yes, sir," said the teacher, "gives every indication of being a captain of industry some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him."—Chicago Tribune.

Versatile.
Mrs. B Jones—Your husband, I hear, is quite versatile.

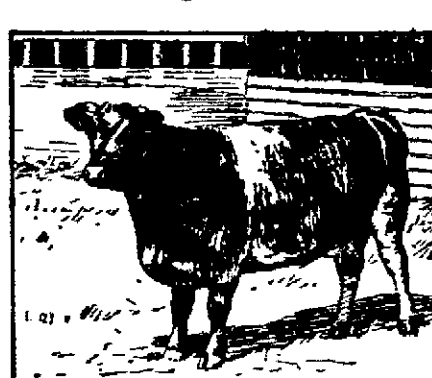
Mrs. Brown-Smythe—Versatile is no name for it. Why, he can actually stay out late every night in the week and not give the same excuse twice."—Philadelphia Record.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Popular With Small Farmers—Adapted to Diversified Farming.

The Shorthorn breed of English cattle in the course of its development has been represented mainly by three families 1575—the Bates, noted for style and finish, with a combination of milk and beef qualities; the Booths, famous for wide backs, length of quarters, deep flesh and beefing attributes; the Cruickshanks or Scotch family, noted for heavy weight, with broad, deep forms, heavy flesh, vigor and early maturity. The Shorthorn of today should reflect a blending of the three family



SHORTHORN COW SALLY GIRL.

types in possessing a good beef form, good milking qualities and a vigorous constitution.

The common colors are red, white and roan. In size the Shorthorn ranks among the largest of all breeds.

One hundred and fifty thousand as the number of living registered Shorthorns in the United States is a recent estimate thought to be approximately correct. Of these it is stated that 5 per cent are on the range and 95 per cent in the hands of the "small farmer," the strong feature of the breed being its adaptability to the requirements of diversified farming.—W. L. Hutchinson, Mississippi.

FALL PLOWING.

As Late In the Season as Possible Is One Farmer's Preferred Time.

We like to defer our fall plowing just as late in the season as possible. Between the first froezings and thawings is the best time. Then whatever vegetable matter, stubble or refuse we turn under begins to decay at once and by plowing time will yield up such plant food as may be contained therein, says an Orange Judd Farmer writer.

The ground is not so soft and wet in fall as it is in spring, and there is less damage sustained by teams tramping over it. When the team stops on wet ground in spring, there is apt to be a clod all through the summer. A majority of these clods may be pulverized, it is true, by rolling, harrowing and dragging, but this is expensive and may be avoided by plowing in the fall. When we turn up and expose a bare soil to sunshine in summer or frost in winter, the available fertility is thereby increased and no mistake. And all know that the more available fertility we can get into the soil the larger will be the crop yield.

The mechanical condition of soils that will admit of fall plowing is always better than it is on lands plowed in spring. The freezing and thawing local down every lump, and we have that condition which seems to be the most desirable, "as mellow as an ash heap."

By fall plowing we get rid of various kinds of worms and insects that are a menace to the crops and not infrequently destroy them. We have never had corn injured by cutworms or any other worms on land that had been fall plowed.

Fall plowing enables us to start our spring crops earlier in the season, and one year with another it is the early sown oats and the early planted corn that give us the largest yield. Then it is far easier to cultivate land plowed in fall. Weed seeds do not start so early or grow off so vigorously for some reason or other.

Cover For Strawberries.
"I always use cornstalks as a winter covering for strawberries, but in connection with leaves. My strawberries are on stiff land that heaves very badly in winter, so plants have to be well covered. I find the stalks keep the leaves in rows from blowing away better than such brush as I can get. The stalks are put lengthwise of the rows," says a writer in Rural New Yorker.

And another correspondent's opinion is: "I consider evergreen boughs the ideal strawberry covering, but quite an expense to cover several acres and clear away the same. My second choice is cornstalks. If the stalks are very long, I should put lengthwise to save material. If light, fine stalks, I should spread with a fork. I think a light covering of corn fodder alone is quite sufficient, as all that is required is to shade the ground and have something to hold the snow from blowing off."

A New Market In the Orient.

A new market for corn is slowly developing in the orient. China also consumes increasing quantities of the lower grades of wheat flour, including also corn flour by itself or as an adulterant of wheat flour. This material is baked into bread and cakes. The Chinese market takes very kindly to dried fruits and vegetables as well as to canned goods. Germany is shipping immense quantities of canned peas, asparagus, etc., to China. California is sending large shipments of dried peaches, prunes and other fruits and vegetables to the orient.—American Agriculturist.

ONE ON THE "OLD MAN."

His Son Was Truly In Every Way the Son of His Father.

The youth had adopted the pompadour method of combing his hair, and his father didn't like it. The latter had an idea that there was only one sensible and manly way to comb the hair, and that was to part it on the side—either side. Everything else was childish and affected in his opinion. Only a woman was privileged to take liberties with old established methods. "Young man," he said as he looked the youth over, "you look like a fool."

There was no discussion, and shortly thereafter an old friend of the family came in.

"It's startling," he said by way of pleasant comment, "how much you resemble your father."

"So he's just been telling me," answered the youth.

The old gentleman looked hard at his son for a moment.

"Well," he conceded at last, "I guess your brain hasn't been affected by your fool notions of hairdressing as yet."—Boston Herald.



Forethought.

Gilhooley—O! jist bought me a bottle of hair restorer.

Mulcahey—But your hair ain't falling out.

Gilhooley—That's jist it. If O! sbart usin' it now, O! won't git bald when me hair does fall out.—New York Times.

It Doesn't Rouse Him.
"You love music, don't you, Mr. Bliffers?"

"Some of it has a peculiar fascination for me, Miss Stimson. I can't say I like it all. There are pieces that soothe me and others that rouse me and still others that quite tire me out."

"And how is it—te-he-he—with the Mendelssohn wedding march, Mr. Bliffers—te-he-he?"

"Oh, I always like to sit still and enjoy that!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Late.
One time Truth set out to catch a lie. For many miles and for many years she pursued it.

At last she overtook it. The lie was firmly established on a tombstone.

There being a heavy penalty for defacing an epitaph, Truth was forced to abandon her efforts.—Baltimore American.

Too Cold.
"Ah," joyfully exclaimed the old fashioned man, whom she had accepted, "I was determined to win you!"

"Yes," she replied, "but I didn't think you would stoop so low."

"How? When?"

"When you passed my lips and kissed my hand."—Philadelphia Press.

Just the Average.
"I hope I did not weary you by the length of my sermon, doctor," said a young preacher who had occupied a pulpit one Sunday morning and was angling at dinner for a compliment.

"No," was the tart reply; "nor by its breadth either."—Saturday Evening Post.

The Other Way.
"Isn't there any quicker way of getting to the top than this?" grumbled the mountain climber, tired of the devious, zigzag path he was following.

"Oh, yes," cheerfully responded the guide. "We can walk a little faster."—Chicago Tribune.

Unappreciative.
Music Teacher—I try to make of your son, ze little Thomas, a grande musician, but he must help. I am 'fraid he does not practice.

Mrs. Woody—No; his father gives him 10 cents a day, not to.—Philadelphia Press.

Rising to the Occasion.
"Both cats and camels get angry, but the camel holds its spite longest."

"There's more of it to get mad."

"Maybe; but in any case there's no backdown about it."—Philadelphia North American.



Too Sensitive.

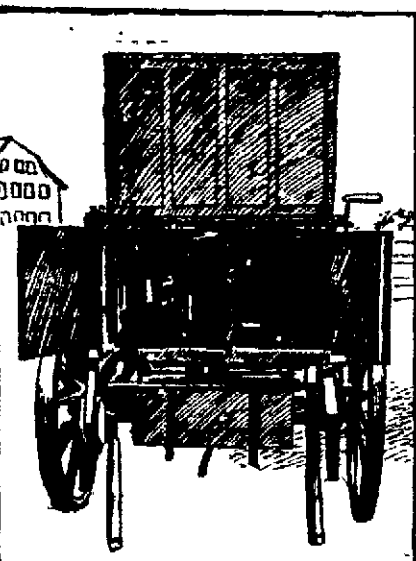
Harold—Did you ever take your girl out in an automobile?

Percy—I did once, but she screamed so every time I ran over anybody that it made me nervous.—Chicago American.

Wireless Telegraphy In United States Navy

[Special Correspondence.]
Washington, Oct. 14.—While Signor Marconi is conducting his experiments in sending wireless messages between Cornwall, England, and the southern coast of Italy, with apparent prospects of success, officers and experts of the United States navy are doing something in the same line between this city and Annapolis, and it is not altogether impossible that the latter may beat out the Anglo-Italian inventor in perfecting a workable apparatus for shooting through space comprehensive communications.

The experiments thus far conducted under the direction of our navy department seem to have resulted in two notable achievements—first, the success-



WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

ful transmission of wireless messages thirty-six miles over land and in spite of intervening land heights which exceed the height of the transmitting masts; second, the successful use over land distance of a system which makes interruptions and interferences from other wireless apparatus almost an impossibility.

A message sent from Annapolis to Washington asked after the whereabouts of the chief operator of the local station. The answer was sent at once that the operators at the Annapolis station might know immediately how clearly their message had been transmitted and how complete was the success of the experiment.

Other experiments with wireless telegraphy have at various times sent signal characters and single words over land distance of forty miles, but this is the first time, I am informed, that an entire sentence has been sent and received in the face of such obstacles as intervene between Washington and Annapolis. The chief of these obstacles is a hill about 240 feet high. The two masts in use at the experimenting stations are 180 feet high each. The electric currents which, operated to transmit the messages are believed, therefore, to have surmounted this hill, a clear rise of sixty feet, without such use of energy as removed them from the sphere of the receiving instrument. This involves an important discovery. Heretofore the experiments made over intervening rises of ground have consisted entirely of tests by relays from the top of one hill to the top of another or from the bottom of a hill to a summit, but this message from Annapolis and the answer indicate that relay stations are not necessary, and with the further development of the system now in use in the navy department can be entirely eliminated.

Another feature of the experiment is that this message sent overland for a distance of about thirty-six miles is safely safeguarded from the understanding of or interception by operators at other wireless stations. This is accomplished by a system of "syntoning," or attuning, which establishes sympathetic relationship between two stations and renders that connection impossible except between other stations. For example, the stations in the Washington navy yard and that in Annapolis are now attuned each other. To interrupt their signals any other station must first discover exactly the relationship between the two operating instruments and then key its own instrument to exactly the same pitch. This is thought to be a technical impossibility. It may be, say officials of the navy yard, that a radio instrument might interrupt with casual letters, a single "w" or "c," some similar signal, but it could not comprehend the message or successfully interrupt its transmission.

By all other systems now in use the electrical waves issued from the transmitting stations are the common property of all other stations within the reach of the current—that is to say, a message sent from a station in Washington with a wave force of thirty miles could be read with freedom by any number of stations within that radius. Thus it would seem that the experiments of the navy department open entirely new field to American experimenters in wireless telegraphy. The further experiments between Washington and Annapolis develop continued and satisfactory results, it is probable an extensive equipment will be provided by the navy department for use by armies in the field and between navy yards of convenient location. For this purpose a special field vice has been designed. The system reached such a stage that ordinary wire lighting wires, high chimneys, telegraph poles or any other suitable structure can be used in lieu of a special mast, and the field of operation is reduced within the reach of steel wire by armies in the field.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

How the English Read Dickens—Kipling as an Artist.

[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Oct. 14.—The statement is made by the English publishers of Dickens' works that their annual sales have reached the immense total for many years past of 250,000 copies. In popularity "Pickwick" leads, and close upon that comes "David Copperfield." Says the current Academy: "When it is remembered that many of the novels are out of copyright and have been issued in various forms by other publishers, it will be seen how enormous the sale of Dickens continues to be." American publishers, notably the Harpers in connection with their new edition, have frequently made this same statement.

Mark Twain once contradicted a newspaper account of his death by saying that it was "slightly exaggerated." Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus," had to do that many times. For at least sixteen years he has been called "the late Mr. Bailey." In a work on English literature last year it was boldly stated that he was dead, and the venerable old gentleman had to come up from his seclusion in Nottingham to prove that the report was "slightly exaggerated." But now he has passed away at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Jack London has already achieved a reputation as a writer of striking originality, and in his latest book, which he calls "The Children of the Frost," he has chosen subjects which are as fresh as they are entertaining. The children of the frost are the dwellers in the far north, Eskimos and Alaskans, primitive folk all of them, with primitive passions.

From Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories," just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., we reproduce one of the many pictures the author has made for his own book, the first he ever illustrated. These stories, like the "Jungle Tales," are in a new vein, both for the younger and the older generation, and the pictures are said by a foremost American illustrator who has seen them to have the same originality as Kipling's writings and express better than could be done by any one else just what is needed to really illustrate the clever tales.



[From "Just So Stories for Little Children." Copyright, 1902, by Rudyard Kipling.]

"This," writes Mr. Kipling of the picture, "is the picture of Old Man Kangaroo at 5 in the afternoon, when he had got his beautiful hind legs just as Big Dog Nqong had promised. You can see that it is 5 o'clock, because Big God Nqong's pet time clock says so. That is Nqong in his bath, sticking his feet out. Old Man Kangaroo is being rude to Yellow Dog Dingo. You can see the marks of Kangaroo's big new feet running over so far back over the bare hills. Yellow Dog Dingo is drawn black because I am not allowed to paint these pictures with real colors out of a paint box, and besides Yellow Dog Dingo got dreadfully black and dusty after running through the flinders and the clinders."

They tell a good story at the Authors' club in New York on Mr. Will H. Harben. While he was visiting Dalton, Ga., this summer a letter came from a stranger in Atlanta to say that he had read Mr. Harben's "Abner Daniel" and liked it so well that he had set his heart on having the author of the book dine with him at the quaint hotel described in "Abner Daniel" as the Johnston House, in Dalton. The stranger's letter referred in easy terms to his "old friends" Joel Chandler Harris and Frank L. Stanton, and said he would not be satisfied until he also knew the creator of "Abner Daniel." He was willing to make the trip from Atlanta, he added, and to pay all expenses.

Mr. Harben hesitated over the unusual proposition, but finally, with the traditional hospitality of a southerner and the inevitable tenderness of feeling of an author toward an admirer of his work, he answered that he happened to be living at the hotel in question and that he would meet the stranger only on condition that he would be the author's guest.

The invitation was accepted by telegram. The hour for the dinner arrived, but no guest appeared. That night about 12 o'clock the town marshal called and informed Mr. Harben that a rather seedy looking friend of his was locked up in the calaboose. The man had arrived in far from sober condition and had proceeded to make things lively in the town, declaring that he was the author's chum and was going to collaborate with him in a new book.

The denouement was that Mr. Harben not only settled the stranger's fine, but, in order to rid himself of an embarrassing incumbrance, paid the exuberant visitor's way back to Atlanta. Mr. Harben is now shy of unknown admirers.

RICHARD TUPPER.

CHILD LABOR IN ILLINOIS.

A Related Effort to Check a Great and Growing Evil.

Mr. E. T. Davies, chief factory inspector of the state of Illinois, has begun proceedings against M. Born & Co. The charge involved is the employment of children under fourteen years. Such children are protected from employment by the state child labor law. Mr. Davies has seen reason to believe that this law is being continually violated. He says that he has made up his mind that it shall be violated no longer. Hence his attack on M. Born & Co., and hence his promise of attacks on other firms suspected of similar practices.

It is time such attacks were made. Illinois was gratified when the census of 1900 showed that it was securely established in third place among the states of the Union in value of manufactured products. It was less gratified when the census showed that in the percentage of children between ten and fourteen who could read and write its rank was not third, but fifteenth. It was not gratified at all when from the reports of the factory inspectors it appeared that in number of wage earners under sixteen it stood not fifteenth, nor third, but first. That is a humiliating distinction. To have put more children into the factory and the office than any other state is no cause for pride. Today Illinois has 19,000 child laborers. Cook county alone has 15,000. All New York, on the other hand, has only 14,000. Further, child labor in New York is remaining year after year at about the same figure. If Illinois it is increasing. It has increased 100 per cent in the last five years. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Davies is in the position of a man swimming against the current of the stream. It is his duty to swim as hard as he can. If he makes progress he will deserve the applause of the public.

A community which wears its children out in the factory must expect to produce debased, ignorant, vicious, inefficient men and women. It cannot be said too often child labor is waste. England found that out years ago, but it has not yet recovered from the blow which was given to the physical and moral vitality of its workers by the conditions prevailing in its factories during the first half of the last century. Illinois can profit by England's experience. It can determine now to give its children that freedom from labor and the opportunity for play and study which will result in an intelligent, capable adult population. Mr. Davies, therefore, should have the attention and encouragement of his fellow citizens.—Chicago Tribune.

Labor in Europe.

In both England and Germany the period of prosperity which began in 1895 culminated in 1900 and has since diminished. In Germany speculation and overproduction in certain industries induced a financial crisis, which led to real business depression and a vast amount of unemployment, the rush of applicants for situations through the public intelligence agencies having attained abnormally large dimensions. A slight improvement has manifested itself this summer, but in indications point to the presence of large masses of the unemployed in many German cities this winter. In England the reaction in 1900 was less marked, but the number of trade unionists out of work has steadily increased, having been 40 per 1,000 members at the end of July, 1902, as compared with 34 at the corresponding date in 1901 and 27 in 1900. Prices having declined, wages have followed in industries like mining, wherein wages are regulated by sliding scales. Hence, notwithstanding advances in other trades, the changes in rates that have taken place in 1901 and 1902 have in the aggregate resulted in a net decrease.—Bulletin of Department of Labor, New York.

Increase in Union Prestige.

It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 trades unionists in America today, and the number is constantly increasing. The vast majority are men. There are varying opinions regarding their general standard of intelligence; but, wisely led in a well disciplined army, they might exert potential influence in state or national legislation or paralyze national life for a time by a common strike. They are capable of improving tremendously the intelligence and status of manual labor and will be a permanent feature of our future social life, whether its development be on lines corporate, socialistic or individual.

Thus far their increase in prestige has been steady, and at present they are better united than ever before in the American Federation of Labor, with shrewder leaders and stronger financial sinews. They are recognized by the press, their magazines receive contributions from able economists, and more politic tactics in their issues with capital have forced recognition of their organizations by financial magnates.—Boston Advertiser.

Bricklaying by Machinery.

A Canadian has invented a machine for laying bricks which does the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers and costs \$300, says the New York Press. In common house walls a bricklayer, with a laborer to keep him supplied with materials, will lay, on an average, about 1,500 bricks in a day of ten hours. In the newer outer faces of back buildings he will lay 1,200; in good, ordinary street fronts, 800 to 1,000, and of the very finest lower story faces from 150 to 800, depending on the number of angles, etc. In plain, massive engineering he should average about 2,000 a day. The new machine is adapted only to plain work and should lay from 9,000 to 12,000 bricks a day. Two men and a lad are required to operate it.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN "THE SWORD OF THE KING"

Former Star of "Mistress Nell" Seizes Again—"A Country Mouse" Bright, but Coarse.

Ronald Macdonald's new play, "The Sword of the King," is now the offering at Wallack's theater in this city. The star is Henrietta Crosman, and she is seen as Philippa Drayton. The style best suited to Miss Crosman is that of "Mistress Nell," and in this play she has such another character to portray. Every emotion of a young girl is brought into play, and the gamut of human feeling is run during the three acts. No, I mistake. The prologue came in for its full share. I don't like prologues and think them very unnecessary, and this one was no exception. It was well played, but should be left out.

The time is 1685, when people talked backward, did the most unconven-



HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN "THE SWORD OF THE KING."

tional things and trapdoors were always on hand for the concealment of villains of some sort. A woman in male attire, plainly recognizable to the audience, was a stranger to the eyes of her lover, and a sword in the hands of a girl meant death and destruction to any one who came within reach of its point.

Miss Crosman was charming and never looked prettier. The part fit her to perfection, but the play is not coherent, and the burden of the interest fell on the star. She carried it well, but it did not seem fair for some of it not to be shared by the many stalwart men. There was a breath of familiar situations more than once during the course of the evening, and I caught myself almost shaking hands with old acquaintances. The hiding of the lover in the bed to prevent his arrest suggested "Du Barry." The praise of the absent mistress by her lover to herself as a boy made Rosalind rise before me, and the slaps on the back of the supposed man with the action necessitated by it gave us the glow of a meeting with an old friend.

Aubrey Boucicault as Edward Royston gave a pleasing performance, but not up to his usual standard. Henry Bergman as De Rondinacque and Sheridan Block as William of Orange were excellent, and the rest of the cast were good. The play is handsomely mounted, and Miss Crosman has a role in which she cannot be surpassed.

Ethel Barrymore is now at the Savoy theater in "A Country Mouse," preceded by a one act "study" called "Carrots." The role of Carrots is, of course, taken by the star, and she gives a very real picture of a boy whose hacked and miserable condition evidences the effect of misunderstood child nature by a mother who imagines herself ill used and unloved. This creates a false condition. She loses the love of child and husband and crushes every impulse for effort in both, but principally in the child. It all ends as it should and is a good picture, which, viewed in the right light, will benefit parents in this selfish world. Fanny Addison Pitt as the mother and Bruce McRae as the father gave excellent performances.

The play "A Country Mouse" followed, and gave Miss Barrymore an opportunity of showing an unsophisticated country girl in London for the first time in the unearthly atmosphere of so called fashionable society. Love has here no attraction to these London men if a woman is single; but given the savor of impropriety they are willing to embark on the sea of flirtation. It is disgusting. To hear the remarks put into the mouths of these stage social swells is to cause a person of decency to blush. Into this fetid atmosphere the country girl, Angela Mulr, is invited, and causes no little stir by the way she expresses her opinions, accepts compliments, kisses, embraces, etc., because her chaperons tell her it is customary and proper in London.

Miss Barrymore would improve the part if she imbued it with a little more life, but following Carrots so closely it is much the same lackadaisical tone of the cowed boy. The play is spicy, bright and amusing, and but for its bad moral teaching, without any beneficial lesson, would be enjoyable. The cast is strong, especially the women. Fanny Addison Pitt as the cockney landlady is inimitable, and Adelaide Prince and Violet Aynsley respectively, are excellent.

MARY A. BARTOW.



Dairy Cattle

Guy H. Miller, in Dairy and Produce Review, makes the statement that the Jersey cow Gold Drops Maud, dropped May 26 1896, has produced during the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, 7,266½ pounds of milk, or 504.92 pounds of butter; during the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, 7,100½ pounds of milk, or 502.88 pounds of butter; during year ending Aug. 31, 1901, 7,831½ pounds of milk, or 521.14 pounds of butter, and during the year ending Aug. 31, 1902, 7,435½ pounds of milk, or 506.89 pounds of butter, an average for four years of 7,239 pounds of milk and 508.92 pounds of butter. The butter yield has been calculated for this statement by adding 16.23 per cent to the butter fat as shown by the Babcock test as taken twice a month, which is not unfair, though we would not like to allow quite as much overrun as that, for we think 15 per cent overrun is enough to make a butter with full amount of butter fat. But she made a churn test of 16 pounds 6½ ounces per week as a three-year-old. She has gone dry from five to seven weeks each year, and has dropped a vigorous, healthy calf each year during the test. She also took the sweepstakes record as a show cow at the Los Angeles fair last October.

It will be noticed that her best record was made when passing from a five-year-old to six-year-old, and we think that is usually the most productive time for the Jersey. Some other breeds, if not forced, do not reach their best until about eight years old, and even then the best is not large. Certainly, if not the best cow west of the Rocky mountains, she is a good one. As her weight is about 900 pounds, it will be seen that her production of butter fat was about half her own weight each year. As it costs but little more to make a pound of butter fat than a pound of beef, how would fattening even baby beef compare with butter making from such a cow? Or, reckoning butter at 20 cents a pound, she would give an income of over \$100 a year, while the cost of her food should not exceed \$35.

English Dairy Shorthorns.

In this country we have almost lost sight of the fact that Shorthorns were once valued as dairy cattle and had a high reputation as performers at the milk pail. To be sure, a great many dairymen like to have an infusion of



AN ENGLISH DAIRY SHORTHORN.

Shorthorn blood in their herds, but we do not bear of pure bred dairy Shorthorns.

In England the Shorthorn has a distinctively strong place for dairy purposes, and pure bred Shorthorn dairy cows are not uncommon. A friend of Dairy and Creamery, who has just returned from a trip to England, tells of 500 Shorthorn cows that he saw in one herd, the milk being sold in the London market.

The Kansas Cow.

The Kansas cow is given high praise in a recent number of the Kansas Farmer, which puts her productiveness before the public in a new way. It says:

"The Kansas cow is good for three square meals a day for the next eight months even if it doesn't rain another drop. Forage, roughness, hay and all kinds of fodder are plentiful and will be for some time, and no matter what becomes of the wheat and corn crop the old cow will be giving down her milk just as though nothing had happened."

"The thing most needed in Kansas is a closer organization of the dairy farmers. Every other industry in the state has a close organization, but the farmers are as yet in the infancy of their work in that direction."

"Kansas is averaging 6,000 gallons of milk per minute for every day in the year, enough to make a river 30 feet wide and 2 feet deep, flowing at the rate of a foot per second. This milk makes about 50,000,000 pounds of butter, worth \$12,000,000. Within the next ten years this will be doubled, perhaps trebled. Kansas is capable of producing 300,000,000 pounds of butter a year."

Cultures For Ripening Cream.

The Ontario Agricultural College has been testing the use of cultures in ripening cream, testing 5 per cent, 10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent of the culture. It found that the 5 per cent culture ripened it in fifteen hours and the 25 per cent in five hours, but the highest score for flavor was obtained by the smaller per cent and larger time of ripening at a lower temperature. A culture made at the college of pasteurized skim milk gave as good results as one made of equal parts of whole milk, skim milk and buttermilk.

Bad Flavors.

Bacteria that come by the use of decaying food for cows, dirt and bad odors may reach the milk and cream. It is quite easy to have bad flavors. There are a hundred little causes for bad flavor, beginning with a dirty, unventilated barn, soiled clothes on attendants, poorly ventilated dairy, uncleanly dairy room or utensils, sour dishes and unclean or badly washed churn, poor water, etc.

THE SEPARATOR.

It Will Pay to Have One With Ten or More Cows.

A separator will pay in any dairy where butter is made from ten or more cows. When cream is taken by the most careful setting of milk, either in shallow pans or in deep cans, too much of the butter fat is left in the skim milk, while a separator will leave scarcely any. The difference will in a short time amount to enough to pay for a separator costing from \$75 to \$125, to say nothing of the increased value of the skim milk, while the labor of running and caring for a separator is far less than that required for setting and skimming the milk and cleaning the pans. Hand separators do good work, and all excepting the smallest sizes are made so that they can be run by power when desired. A small tread power is all that is needed for a separator capable of handling 400 to 600 pounds of milk per hour, and the running of it is an excellent way to make the bull pay his board. The use of a separator effects such a great saving of ice that it is even more profitable in the south than in the north, where ice is less expensive and cold springs are more abundant.

Many dairymen who sell milk to city consumers find it profitable to use a separator, not for removing a portion of the cream, but to secure milk which is of uniform richness and for removing any impurities it may contain. Even the finest of strainers fails to remove dirt from milk as thoroughly as it is done by a separator, and those dairymen who furnish the purest and most uniform milk will always secure the best trade.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 151.



Dairy Feeding

The feed for a cow costs more than half the entire expense for her maintenance, and any saving on this cost adds just so much to her profits. While no saving can be effected by putting her on short rations or by giving feed of inferior quality or unsuitable composition, it is quite possible to make an important reduction in cost by giving just the right kinds of feed—those containing the different food elements in the proportions in which the cow needs them for her own support and for the production of milk. It requires more skill and good judgment to feed economically than to make good butter and cheese. Whether the feed comes from pastures, soiling crops, silos or grain, it must be abundant, palatable and nutritious. It is always good economy to provide a cow with as much food as she can be induced to eat without becoming too fat, and a cow which is really a good dairy animal can rarely be made fat while she is giving milk. Pastures give a certain amount of roughage at the lowest cost, but need to be supplemented by soiling crops and silage, while no combination of such feeds will enable a cow to do her best without the addition of more or less concentrated food, like grain.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 151.

Benefit of Cultivating Pastures.

Very few farmers ever think of cultivating pastures, and yet this may profitably be done.

The director of the Iowa experiment station says: The problem as our lands become more valuable will be not how to do with less grass, but how to get more of it. Pasture lands may become worn out or, what is more properly termed, "run out," quite as readily and completely as tillable lands. No part of the farm will yield better returns for careful attention and good treatment than the pasture. Some simple experiments conducted in the Iowa college farm pastures have furnished striking results in favor of pasture culture. The application of ten quarts of clover seed per acre, disked and harrowed into blue grass pasture in the early spring, increased the yield 65 per cent over pastures immediately adjoining that received no treatment. Pasture lands thus treated produce a heavier, denser growth and better variety of grasses and stand drought better, and the improvement extends over several seasons. This treatment should be alternated with top dressing, applied preferably during the fall or winter, following with the harrow in the spring. The best pastures are those that are never disturbed by the plow.

For Feeding the Dairy Calf.

The calf is what the dairyman wants to build his future herd from. To neglect the calf and let it simply survive is poor economy. A very common type of calf has a stomach bloated and distended and a stunted frame. The calf is liable to gulp its milk, and the result is the milk lodges in the stomach in an indigestible cheesy mass, and gases form which bloat the stomach. Scours are sometimes a result of this unnatural feeding. There is another type of calf, with a large stomach, but with a well developed frame. The latter result is accomplished by allowing the calf to take its milk in the natural way by means of the calf feeder. The calf, by taking its milk slowly, allows it to become mixed with the juices of the mouth and stomach and thus to digest readily. This sort of calf develops digestive capacity that is indispensable in the cow with which you expect to pay bills and send the children to school.—New York Tribune Farmer.

Alfalfa Meal.

Notwithstanding the high place which alfalfa already holds as a stock food, a Kansas claimant to have discovered a method of greatly increasing its value. He has invented a mill to grind alfalfa hay into meal, effecting a saving. It is claimed, of 25 per cent of its value as a food product.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

414 CASTLE, NO. 4, E. C. D.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

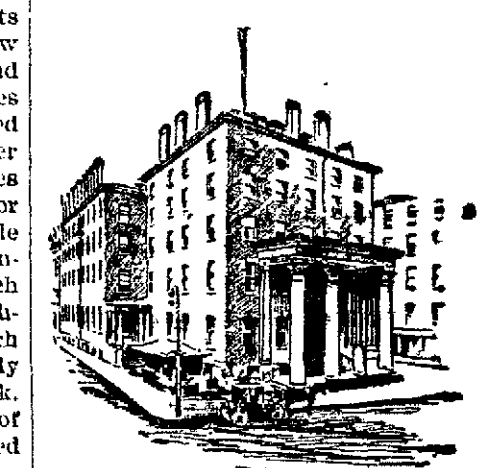
Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herold; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kinball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees: Harry Harsum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
OCTOBER 24.

MOON RISES, 6:00 P. M.
MOON SETS, 11:50 P. M.
SUN RISES, 6:50 A. M.
SUN SETS, 5:10 P. M.
NEW MOON, Oct. 24, 11:40 A. M., morning, E.
First Quarter, Nov. 1, 11:40 A. M., morning, E.
Full Moon, Nov. 15, 11:40 A. M., morning, E.
Last Quarter, Nov. 29, 11:40 A. M., morning, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Forecast for New England: Fair Friday, warmer in interior, Saturday increasing cloudiness with showers in western portion; light variable winds becoming fresh southwest.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.



FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1902.

CITY BRIEFS.

The moon is in its last quarter. The Volunteer Organist tonight. Halloween is barely a week away. Repertoire at Music hall all next week. Hear the glad ring of the miners' picks. This is the open season for pumpkin pies. Thursday's storm was not of long duration. Dances are beginning to be more frequent. At Music hall tonight, The Volunteer Organist. The local political pot is bubbling rather quietly. No indictments were returned in the Rye liquor cases. Tickets to Phinney's band are on sale and going rapidly. The gas company is still at work tearing up the streets. Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street. The Jamaica ginger and cough medicine season has arrived. The man with a full coal bin is rapidly being reduced in importance. The present season of superior court will undoubtedly be a long one. Lamb foies at 7½ c. per pound, at City Market, on Saturday. F. F. Kelum. On every side we see red noses, watery eyes, and hear that doleful "hack." Congress street is thronged every afternoon with shoppers and pedestrians. The sun continues to shine and its bright rays have restored men to cheerfulness. Don't forget the dance of the season, Sagamore Engine company, Oct. 21, at Peirce hall. Many Portsmouth people have enjoyed trolley rides over the P. K. and Y. line this week. The beautiful foliage of the trees is fast disappearing and barren branches will soon be the rule. The matinee concert by Phinney's great band tomorrow will begin at 2:30. Tickets 25, 50 and 75 cents. The second annual dancing assembly of the Sagamore Engine company will be held at Peirce hall, Oct. 31. Headquarters for liam Shoulders and Lard, at City Market. F. F. Kelum. The residence of Mrs. James Wood on Jefferson street, has been purchased by Harry Sussman, who will rent it, after making a few improvements. The football season, as well as the hunting season, is unusually free from fatal accidents, this fall, but the big games, as well as much big game, are yet to be won. The contractors who are constructing the Dover, Eliot and York railway are pushing their work rapidly, and hope to have the road well under way before winter sets in. The Portsmouth High school and the Dover High school football teams will line up on the gridiron at Central park tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.—Foster's Democrat, 23d inst. At a meeting held recently of the Eliot and Kittery Fire Insurance Co., the contract for the collection of the lately announced assessment was awarded to Lowell S. Grant of York, whose bid was the lowest. There is said to be a scarcity of potatoes this season, despite the fact that heavy crops have been reported. The almost continual rains of the past summer have affected them so as to cause them to rot after they have

been out of the ground for a short while. Some of the leaves are still hanging. Mince Meat at the Woman's Exchange. Phinney's band tomorrow, two performances. The odor of burning leaves fills the evening air. Today is the semi-centennial of the death of Daniel Webster. The Maplewoods will have the Salmon Falls eleven for opponents tomorrow. The prices for Saturday evening's concert by Phinney's band are 50 and 75 cents. Tomorrow's football game will be played at Maplewood park and will begin at 3:30. The last hand engine tournament of the season was held in Haverhill, Mass., Thursday. The Volunteer Organist, at Music hall tonight, is one of the strongest attractions on the road. Football lovers are hoping to see a good game Saturday and their hopes will probably be realized. Tomorrow afternoon and evening, Phinney's famous United States band will give two concerts in Music hall. Needed repairs are being made on Sagamore bridge on the side controlled by the Boston and Maine railroad. Those big St. Bernards that figure in the cast of The Volunteer Organist have been attracting a lot of attention about town today. There will be a harvest supper at the town hall in Greenland next Wednesday evening. "The Country School" will be presented. Such is human nature that some good men who have bought their coal when the price was highest are now actually mad that the strike is settled. Everybody is glad the coal strike is over, and it is hoped that the very cold weather will keep at a distance until the predicted supply of coal gets here. The members of the senior and junior classes of the Portsmouth High school will hold an informal dance in Conservatory hall this evening. Huskings will not be as popular this fall as they used to be. It is said that the past season has not been favorable to the development of red ears. Foxes are reported as quite plentiful this season and a few have been bagged thus far. Their fur, however, has not attained the usual winter thickness. LARKIN CLUB ASSEMBLY. Well Attended And Enjoyable Dance Held in Freeman's Hall. The second assembly of the Larkin club, a local organization of young men, was held on Thursday evening in Freeman's hall. The attendance was good and the event proved to be one of the most enjoyable social affairs of the present season, thus far. The order of dances was made up with a view of pleasing the popular taste and consisted of eighteen numbers, exclusive of extras. The dance order, itself, was a very attractive booklet, with a cover design in green, red, blue and gold. The music was furnished by Joy and Schlick's orchestra and the enthusiastic encores given each dance indicated that the dancers were well pleased. The following concert program was given by the orchestra from eight until 11 o'clock: 1. March, The Administration, Howard. 2. Overture, The Two Benedicts, Gruenwald. 3. Intermezzo, Cupid's Garden, Eugene. 4. The Spirit of the Forest, Hayce. 5. Medley, DeWitt. Those having the affair in charge, and to whom in a large measure its success was due, were as follows: Committee of arrangements—William Casey, Edmund Quirk, John Leary, Dennis J. Leahy, Timothy Connors, Patrick J. Connors; Floor director—William Casey; Assistant floor director—Dennis J. Leahy; Aids—Patrick J. Connors, John Leary, Timothy Connors, John Quirk, Timothy Meehan, John Corcoran, Dennis Burke, Thomas McKenna, John Long; Reception committee—Frank McNally, Thomas Loughlin, Edmund Quirk, Bartholomew Mahoney, Frank McCooey, Thomas Leary, William A. Cullen. There is said to be a scarcity of potatoes this season, despite the fact that heavy crops have been reported. The almost continual rains of the past summer have affected them so as to cause them to rot after they have

PRISONERS ARRANGED.

Those Who Were Indicted Get Their Sentences.

Judge Pike Has A Busy Morning At The Court House.

Among The Offenders Are Several Very Young Boys.

Judge Young was present at the grand jury room at nine o'clock this morning when the prisoners against whom indictments were found were asked to enter their pleas. Bartholomew Mahoney, Portsmouth, larceny, continued for sentence, allowed to go. Edward F. Hall, Portsmouth, larceny, guilty, six months jail sentence. Patrick Donahue, Benjamin Haggitt, Portsmouth, guilty of larceny under \$10, six months in jail. William Quirk, Portsmouth, breaking and entering, continued for sentence, allowed to go upon payment of \$15.70 costs. Sherman Burke and Harold Burke, larceny, not guilty. George W. Smith, Auburn, larceny, guilty, one year in reform school. Ed L. Davenport, Chester, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty. Thomas Sullivan, larceny, paroled on charge of county commissioners. Antone Pinnette, Plalstow, selling malt liquor, guilty, suspended sentence. Edward Taylor and Harry Hayes, stoning a freight train at Newfields, guilty, six months at Brentwood. Thomas Cutts, Newfields, stoning a freight train, not guilty, trial on Monday. George Danielson, Dennis Doherty, Portsmouth, larceny, six months at Brentwood. Joseph Lamson, breaking and entering and larceny, not guilty. William Martin, Salem, assault, continued sentence, allowed to go. Henry Prime, Derry, stealing horse, guilty, reform school during minority. Byron S. Swan, guilty of larceny under \$10 at New Castle, six months sentence suspended. Arthur Spinney, Portsmouth, assault, continued for sentence allowed to go. Arthur L. Hersey, breaking and entering, guilty, continued for sentence, allowed to go. Eugene LaRochelle, Portsmouth, larceny from person, guilty, sentence continued, allowed to go on payment of \$25 costs. Henry Fuller and Harry Series, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty, continued for sentence, allowed to go. John Jones, John Quinn, Portsmouth, larceny, guilty, three months at county farm. Joseph Moulton, Joseph Possamey, Portsmouth, larceny, not guilty. John Varrell, Portsmouth, larceny, out on bail. Judge Pike was present in court at 10:30 o'clock this morning and a jury was empaneled to try the case of Thompson vs. Thompson. This case was a suit for services rendered in care of an aged gentleman. The case was settled before the first witness was called, by agreement of counsel. WHERE IS HARRY? Maybe He Followed Florodora Out of Town. Harry Morton, fourteen years old, whose home is on Partridge street, has been missing for several days and it is thought not unlikely that he followed the Florodora company away. It is known that the boy has had the stage fever quite badly for some time and he has told his associates more than once that he had a mind to go off with a show sometime. The aid of the police has been enlisted in the effort to locate the youngster and if Harry, in disguise, is playing a part with the Florodora aggregation or acting as "props" boy, he will be promptly torn from the glamour of stage life and brought back to the prosaic life of old Portsmouth. A NEW LAW FIRM. Guy E. Corey, a rising young barrister, has been admitted to the law firm of Emery and Simes and the new firm name will be Emery, Simes & Corey.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Somebody suggests that the City Improvement society should seriously consider advocating the passage of an anti-pitting ordinance. There is need of it, all right, judging by the nauseating appearance of the North church corner of the square, and the sanctuary's stone steps, some days. The passage of an anti-pitting ordinance, with instructions to the city marshal to see to its enforcement, would be one of the best ordinances ever put on the city statute book.

Former Street Commissioner Hett says the Sagamore avenue sewer will be completed inside of three weeks and will not cost more than the sum available for sewer building purposes.

The shortest poem: A Chicago druggist who has a little hard coal displayed in his window sums it up as follows:

Once fuel.
Now jewel.

The hunters in the big North woods are all eagerly looking forward to the first fall of light snow. The ground is now covered with dead leaves to such an extent that it is almost impossible to make one's way through the woods without more or less noise. Snow will help matters greatly, however, and good results may be expected as soon as it arrives. Several small snow squalls have already occurred, but there has not been enough yet to affect the situation in the slightest.

Those who attend the United States band concert at Music hall tomorrow afternoon or evening will have the pleasure of hearing several of the world's most noted soloists. We have Mr. Phinney's word of honor that he will bring with him, beside Mr. Zimmerman (the renowned trombone player), A. Shurra and Manche, America's most noted cornetists; Signor Patterilli, clarinet, and Mr. Fisher, the marvelous xylophone artist. Surely this is an array of talent that should "rowd the theatre. These great players will be heard in solo, with full band accompaniment.

The effort that is being made in this city to have a special train run to Manchester Saturday, Nov. 22, the late of the Dartmouth and Brown football game, ought to meet with success. Already enough people have signified their intention of going to insure profit to the railroad. This city is a great Dartmouth town, and if the train goes there will be fifty or seventy-five royal rooters for Dartmouth on Varick field on the date of the game.

Have you been caught by one of those lead quarters that are in circulation just now? At first sight they cannot be detected from the genuine article, but they do not ring true when thrown upon the counter and were first spotted in this manner. They are said to be as perfect in workmanship as the quarters sent out from the mints of Uncle Sam.

PERSONALS.

John Barrett is passing the day in Boston. Fred L. George has returned from a hunting trip down in Maine. Miss Bessie Legro is visiting relatives in Somersworth. E. N. McNabb goes to Milltown, Me., today, on a week's outing. County Solicitor J. W. Kelley went to Haverhill, Mass., this noon on business. Mrs. J. Howard Grover entertained the Friendship Club on Thursday afternoon and evening. Misses A. Maude Simpson, Josephine Baker and Ethel Bragdon of York Harbor are passing a week in Boston. Charles W. Ham and Leonard L. Drew are riding through the White Mountains in the former's automobile. C. A. Parker, the hustling advance agent for Phinney's band, arrived in town this morning from a trip around the Maine circuit. Mrs. John Dennett has closed her summer residence at York Village and left for New York, where Capt. Dennett is employed in the life saving service. Miss Susie M. Snow, who accompanied her father, Rev. Elihu Snow to his new home at West Kennebunk last week, will continue her music lessons in York and sometime during the winter will give a concert there. Dr. W. L. Hawkes, who accompanied Mrs. S. L. Clemens to New York last week, returned Sunday. The trip was made without any bad effect upon Mrs. Clemens, and it is hoped her recovery will be speedy.—York Courant and Transcript. Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Purifiers cures it, promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach. The Manchester coal dealers are mad because the people up there have been trying to get coal in other cities, instead of paying what they charge. Here's what one dealer says: "Lots of people here are crying

ALDERMAN RESIGNS.

Wallace D. Smith Hands His Resignation To The Mayor.

His Action Causes No Surprise To His Intimate Friends.

This Is His First Term In The Upper Board.

Alderman Wallace D. Smith has tendered his resignation to Mayor Pender and will retire to private life after a short term of eight months as a member of the upper board of the city government. Mr. Smith was elected as alderman from ward two at the municipal election last March, being given a very flattering vote by friends after being placed in nomination by both factions in his ward. His resignation, while a surprise to the public, was not unexpected by his intimate friends, who have been aware for some time of his dissatisfaction with the way things were being conducted at city hall. Mr. Smith was seen this morning and while admitting that his resignation was in the hands of Mayor Pender, declined to talk about the matter. Mayor Pender has not yet accepted the resignation, in the hope that Mr. Smith will reconsider the matter, but the latter says that he is done and under no circumstances will he again occupy his chair in the aldermanic chamber.

BRIDGE WAS ON FIRE.

Shortly after midnight Wednesday night the Portsmouth railroad bridge was discovered on fire, but assistance arrived in time to prevent much damage to the bridge, although the sleepers and girders were badly burned. The fire was discovered by Drs. W. O. Jenkins and Eastman, who were returning from a case in Kittery, and they found the fire burning briskly in the middle of the railroad track across the bridge. Toll Keeper Fred C. Young was called, and after considerable work he extinguished the flames. The fire was probably set by sparks from a passing engine.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

John Davidson and Irvin Merrill, both of Salem, this state, were fined for contempt of court by Judge Pike in superior court Wednesday. The two men were summoned here as witnesses before the grand jury. They came, but on their way to the court house they got aboard several "high ones," so that by the time their case was called they were in a bad condition.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Rev. C. H. Shurtleff of Lynn will again occupy the pulpit Sunday. Services at the usual hours, 10:30 a. m., 2:45 and 7:30 p. m. Mr. Shurtleff is a very interesting speaker. Come and hear him. Seats free.

Too late to cure a cold after consumption has fastened its deadly grip on the lungs. Take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup while yet there is time.

WANTED. A few good men of neat appearance as salesmen. Liberal compensation to buyers. No books, no peddling. Apply to S. C. Pratt, manager, Somersworth, N. H.

WANTED—Young women to work in an insurance agency. Address P. O. Box 117, Worcester, Mass. se19,rah,e,d,3m

LADIES to work for us on sewing machines at home. Materials furnished any distance. Good wages. Stamped envelopes for particulars. Arnold Co-operative Sewing Co., 50 End Boston. oct19,rah,lv

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 30 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office. jelt,caht

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Wiley & George. jelt,caht

CRIBBIES—You can buy groceries, all kinds of meats, preserves and vegetables at W. H. Smith's at cheap as any place in the city. clt,caht

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

Chrysanthemums

Cut Flowers

R. E. Hannaford's,

FLORIST,
Newcastle Avenue,
TELEPHONE CON.

Let Me Sell Your REAL ESTATE.

Costs you but 2 1-2 per cent. on city property, saves you time and money. If you want to buy write me today.

F. D. BUTLER,

Real Estate and Insurance,
3 Market Street.
MORRINGS.

Your Summer Suit

Should be WELL MADE,
It should be STYLISH
And PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.

Old Furniture

Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

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A live local paper. Enterprising, but not sensational. HOME, not street circulation. Only one edition daily hence:— Every copy a family reader.

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UPHOLSTERER

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To know all there is to know about a Sarsaparilla, take Ayer's. Your doctor will say so, too. He knows.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.